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Annual Catalogue



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C. J. MARTIN & SONS

SEEDSMEN



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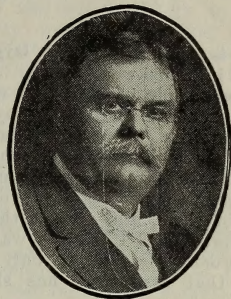
AUSTIN, TEXAS

THE BROS.
VON BOECKMANN-JONES CO., AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Announcement

IN PRESENTING this Seed Catalogue to our patrons and friends, it is our aim to get before them in a condensed form such information as experience and careful study has demonstrated is essential to successful gardening.

Though no guarantee is given or implied we take every precaution that



C. J. Martin

All Seeds Sold By Us Are Reliable, Fresh and Genuine

Through your patronage so generously extended us we have been encouraged to add largely to our facilities for handling a large and increasing business and are now prepared to give the best service in filling all orders entrusted to us.

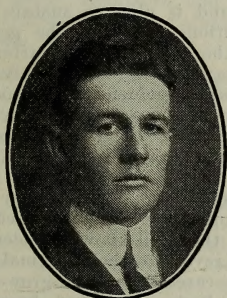
In the last year two members who were born and have grown up since the establishment of this business in 1883, have identified themselves with

same and join the founder in thanking you for the liberal patronage you have given us in the past and respectfully ask a continuance of the same for the future.

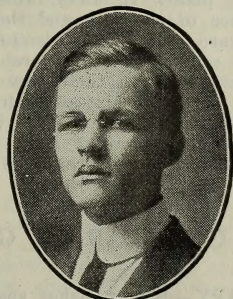
Our prices will be found as low as any other reliable seed house, besides saving you a heavy freight bill, and as we have business relations with all first class seed growers in this and other countries we are prepared to furnish any seed known to the trade on due notice.

Very respectfully,

C. J. Martin & Sons.



C. E. Martin



L. A. Martin

MARTIN'S SEED CATALOGUE.

SEASON 1913-1914.

OURS is the oldest and largest business of the kind in Southwest Texas. The honest representations made of the seeds offered from season to season are appreciated by customers who became familiar with our establishment years ago; their recommendations annually bring us new patrons. If our methods of doing business are unknown to you, some of your neighbors can tell you of them, and also of the quality of our seeds; inquire, and if results warrant it, send us a trial order. We supply only tested seeds of varieties that experience has shown to be the best.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

Seeds can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, in packages not exceeding four pounds, at 8 cents per pound, or 1 cent for two ounces or fraction thereof. On seeds ordered in papers or by the ounce, we prepay the postage, except on peas, beans and corn. This refers to large size papers, which are sold at \$1.00 per fifteen papers. When ordering by the pound, 9 cents per pound postage has to be added to the price of seeds; to peas, beans and corn, 15 cents per quart.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, cress, peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45 degrees; but if

melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole beans, and other plants of subtropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60 degrees. For this reason, many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below the ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax beans becoming green, the yellow and white celery becoming more or less green, dwarf peas becoming running sorts, etc.

The vitality (that is, percentage of growth) can be tested easily before planting, but no one can tell from an examination of the seeds themselves whether they are of a high grade pedigree strain or the veriest rubbish.

It is necessary, therefore, that every planter must trust some seedsman. The fact that more planters order direct from us—year after year,—shows that Martin's seeds have been proven trustworthy.

CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

JANUARY.—Sow radishes sparsely from time to time. Dress asparagus beds with compost and salt. This latter, though an active agent, may be safely given in heavy dressings to asparagus, and has the further advantage of destroying weeds. Horse-radish cuttings may be put out and peas sown at intervals; and if some are frosted try again. For very early cabbage select Early Jersey Wakefield—this may be sown for spring and early summer use; the Martin Early Drumhead may now be shown to come in still later; also the Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, a variety which stands both heat and

cold, and which can be highly commended—thus keeping up an uninterrupted succession. Cauliflower planted in the autumn will begin to head and may need slight protection at this season. Broccoli sown in September will begin to head and it should be more widely cultivated. Sow turnips for early crop, also beets, carrots, spinach, parsley, all of which may be repeated next month. Hoe onions and other hardy crops planted in autumn. Lettuce plants from fall sowings should be transplanted; celery earthed up as required; endive should now be in full growth, and tied up to blanch, in small quan-

ties only as needed; garlic, shallots and onion sets may still be planted, and peas planted the last of the month.

FEBRUARY.—The time for active labor in the Southern States is at hand. Plant peas, selecting the Extra Early, which is unquestionably the greatest bearer among the first early sorts and is of fine flavor. Among the best peas following in succession are the American Wonder, Premium Gem and Advancer. Beans, cabbage and cauliflower seed and White-leaved Collards may be sown. Remember highly enriched and well-tilled soil will alone produce good crops of the cabbage tribe, which embraces the turnip and ruta baga. The cabbage plants from previous sowings should be transplanted, also lettuce plants. Sow spinach, radishes, carrots, parsnips, salisfy and beets, and redress the asparagus beds. This delicious vegetable may be improved by the application of salt or refuse pickle, of which heavy dressings may be safely given. Plant squashes and melons. Do not be deterred from fear or loss by change in temperature; the gardener who counts every liability will be, in the main, behind his more enterprising neighbor. Plant Minnesota sugar corn for the first crop, follow up with Crosby Sugar, Early Mammoth and Evergreen for succession. Plant early potatoes—Ohio Rose or Triumph.

MARCH.—Continue to plant peas and beans. Transplant cabbage plants from winter beds. Remember to have fine head cabbage and lettuce deep culture and highly manured soil is required. Sow Extra Early Red onion and Extra Early Yellow. Leeks may be sown and a few turnips. Plant potatoes. Sow carrots and parsnips, if enough were not sown last month. Mustard and cutting lettuce, for small salad, should be sown at least once a fortnight. Sow parsley and tomatoes in warm situation; those from the hot-bed may be set out. Sow peppers at the close of this month. Watermelons—Boss and Long Light Icing—may be planted, also Extra Early and Aeme cantaloupe, and muskmelon. Cucumbers—First and Choice; okra, squash and pumpkins. Beets and other root crops sown last month will be advancing; they should be thinned and cultivated. Sow celery—Paris Golden—and spinach. Dress asparagus beds if not already done, and set out strawberry beds.

APRIL.—Spring-sown cabbage will now be fit to transplant; manure well, if you expect fine heads. The plants set out in February and March will require culture, and deep tillage is demanded by the cabbage tribe. About the middle or latter end of this month sow Late Flat Dutch, Late Drumhead, Flat Dutch and Drumhead Savoy Cabbage seed, for plants to be set out in June. Cauliflower and broccoli may be sown. Carrots, parsnips and beets previously sown are now advancing in growth and should receive necessary care; additional sowings of each may now be made. Pearl onions set out in autumn should be fit for use. Sow leeks for winter use. Turnips sown last month should be hoed and thinned. Draw up the earth to the potato vines. Sow radishes; the White Summer and Golden Globe are the best for the season. Lettuce may be drilled where intended to head. Sow celery; plant more cucumbers, melons and

squashes. Study varieties. The fertilizer best adapted to these vines is compost prepared the past season, formed of decomposed manure, well rotted sod, wood earth, etc. It is sufficiently stimulating, and will not be likely to burn the plants during dry weather, and the vines will bear better than when of more rampant growth. Sow okra, Long Green Pod, if not already in. The vigilant gardener will keep his eyes upon the weeds.

MAY.—Plant pole-beans, Lima, Creaseback; also Dwarf Pink Eye Wax. The Saddleback is good. Sow cabbage for winter; sow lettuce; sow radishes, the Golden Globe and White Summer. Melons, cucumbers and squashes may be put in. Plant Sugar and Evergreen corn for succession. Sow peppers and tomatoes for plants for later crops. Set out sweet potatoes in suitable weather. Where water is of easy application, it may answer to supply it, otherwise it hardly pays the cost of the labor. Under a burning sun water should not be given directly; it is better to apply it between rows of plants; they thus supply themselves without the liability to scald.

JUNE.—Plant beans; transplant cabbage and cauliflower, and Spring-heading broccoli seed may be sown. Cucumbers, melons and squashes may be planted. Sow tomatoes for a succession. The chief labor in the garden had better be directed to what is already in growth; but few seeds sown in hot weather, in a Southern climate, repay the trouble.

JULY.—Under favorable conditions plant beans. Transplant cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli. Transplant leeks. Sow carrots and parsnips. Sow endive for early crop. A few turnips may be sown. Transplant celery for early supply, and prepare trenches for the main crop. Spinach may be sown toward the close of the month. The seed will not vegetate if ground be dry; watering is practiced by some, but the results scarcely repay the labor. Plant white potatoes. Short Prolific and Jersey Pickle cucumbers may be planted for pickles. Our remarks on ruta bagas apply with increased force, for in the South pasturage is less abundant than in the North; besides it is a most wholesome food for man as well as beast.

Usually at this season the extreme heat and prevailing drouth render it difficult to get seed to vegetate. If failures occur, the only remedy is to try again under more favorable circumstances. Much depends on the quality of the seed sown. The stale stuff not infrequently sold only disappoints and annoys. Therefore, purchase American grown, and that only the product of reliable persons, obtained direct through merchants who get their supplies from the best sources and irrespective of price. That offered "remarkably cheap" is usually dear in the end.

AUGUST.—Sow Early Drumhead cabbage seed, to head in November; also Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Dwarf Flat Dutch for family use. Sow broccoli and cauliflower, and transplant from an early sowing. Sow collards. Plant onion sets for autumn. Sow carrots, squashes and ruta bagas to make up deficiencies in July sowing. Sow turnips for table use at short in-

tervals. Plant potatoes for winter use. Drill lettuce. Sow radishes from time to time. Beets may be sown for winter supply. Seeds directed to be sown this month it may, perhaps, be necessary to defer until the next, by reason of heat and drouth.

SEPTEMBER.—The work in the garden has commenced in earnest. It is not too late to plant beans. Transplant cabbage sown last month; Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Martin's Early Drumhead, also the Early Jersey Wakefield, may still be sown.

Towards the close of this and the fore part of next month sow Flat Dutch and Drumhead Savoy cabbage, for use early in the spring, and to secure a good supply sow liberally—the flies will have their share. Transplant cauliflower and broccoli, and sow turnips. Potatoes planted last month will require culture. Onion seed may be sown for a general crop, if sets to plant are not at hand. Get sets of Pearl and Bermuda onions. Carrots sown now will be fit for use in December. Spinach may be sown from time to time, also endive. Celery plants need tillage. Lettuce may be sown. Sow radishes frequently; especially winter radishes.

OCTOBER.—Beans planted last month should be cultivated. Transplant cabbage, also cauliflower and broccoli. Set out Pearl onion sets and White Bermuda; these varieties are, indeed, wonderful for early maturity, size and appearance. Plant garlic and eschalots. Sow spinach for winter use. Earth up celery in dry weather, and transplant from seed bed for further sup-

plies; also lettuce for spring use. Sow radishes as required. Dress asparagus beds. Transplant strawberries.

NOVEMBER.—The garden work is ample enough to occupy attention. Sow peas; if they escape the frost they will be ready for use in April. For sowing at this season, we recommend Alaska and American Wonder; they seldom rise over twelve inches, are abundant bearers, and are, withal, quite early; also Little Gem, the three seeming to be admirably adapted to autumn sowing in the South, where, on apprehended frost, protection may be given; they are also equally well suited to early spring planting for the same reason, and if planted on ground manured excessively high will yield as much to a given quantity of land as any pea known to us. Set out cabbage, if plants remain. Plant Pearl and Bermuda onion sets. Blanch celery. Sow salad on sheltered spots. Sow radishes; if frost kills them, it is only a little labor lost.

DECEMBER.—In the far South, peas may be sown to succeed those of November. See remarks under that head. Cabbage plants, sown in October, will be fit to put out. Sow Martin's Earliest, Select Jersey Wakefield, and Reedland Early Drumhead, to head in January and February. Sow radishes and lettuce. Look over the spinach, thin it as you collect for daily use. Onion sets of all kinds may now be planted. Prepare ground for carrots. Earth up celery in dry weather. Tie up endive. Prune fruit trees, vines, etc. Transplant all hardy trees.

HOW TO MEASURE CORN IN CRIB, HAY IN A MOW, ETC.

This rule will apply to a crib of any size or kind. Two cubic feet of good sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn. To get, then, the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure the length, breadth and height of the crib, inside of the rail; multiply the length by the breadth, and the product by the height; then divide the product by two, and you have the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib.

To find the number of bushels of apples, potatoes, etc., in a bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness together, and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the product for decimals.

To find the amount of hay in a mow, allow 512 cubic feet for a ton, and it will come out very generally correct.

SOWING SEEDS.

Some seeds are sown at once where they are to remain and mature. Others are sown in seed beds and transplanted afterwards. Seeds should be covered according to their sizes, a covering of earth twice the size of the seed is about the maximum. Some seeds, such as beans, corn and peas, can be covered from one to two inches, and they will come up well. Here is a difference again: Wrinkled Pea and Sugar Corn have to be covered lighter and more carefully than Marrowfat Peas or the common varieties of corn. It depends upon the nature of the soil, season of the year, etc. For instance, in heavy wet soils, seeds have to be covered lighter than in sandy light ground. Seeds which are sown during summer in the open ground, such as beets and carrots, should be soaked over night in water and rolled in ashes before sowing; they will

come up quicker. When they are sown in a seed bed, the ground should be light enough not to bake after a rain. Some varieties of seeds require shade when sown during summer, such as cauliflower, celery and lettuce. Care should be taken to have the shade at least three feet from the ground, and shade only after the sun has been on the bed for two or three hours; and remove again early in the afternoon, so the plants may become sturdy. If too much shaded they will be drawn up, long-legged, and not fit to be set out in the open ground. The most successful cabbage planters sow their seeds in the open ground, towards the end of July and during August, and give them no shade, but water and keep the ground moist from the day of sowing until the plants are transplanted. Seeds should be sown thinly in the seed bed. If plants

come up too thickly they are apt to damp off. Lettuce seed should be sprouted during the hot months before sowing, according to directions given for June.

To sow turnips on a large scale during the late summer and early fall months, the ground should be prepared in advance and the seed sown just before or during the rain. Small pieces of ground, of course, can be sown at any time and watered afterwards. For covering all kinds of seeds a fork is preferable to a rake; with either implement care must be taken not to cover the seeds too deep. Beans, peas and corn are covered with the hoe. Some fine seeds, such as Thyme and Tobacco, are covered enough when pressed with the back of the spade to the

ground. The seedsman is often blamed for selling seeds which have not come up when the same are perfectly good, but, perhaps, through ignorance, the party by whom they were sown placed them too deep or too shallow in the ground, or the ground may have been just moist enough to swell the seeds and they failed to come up. At other times washing rains after sowing beat the ground and form a crust that the seeds are not able to penetrate, or if there is too much manure it will burn the seeds and destroy their vitality.

When seeds, such as beans, cucumbers, melons and squash, are planted before it is warm enough, they are very apt to rot if it rains.

SEEDS REQUISITE TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS AND SOW A GIVEN AMOUNT OF GROUND.

	Quantity Per Acre.		Quantity Per Acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	5 lbs.	Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Barley	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Melons, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Beans, Pole, 1 quart to 200 hills.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Melons, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Beets, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Beets, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	6 lbs.	Oats	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Broom corn	10 lbs.	Onion seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Onion seed for transplanting.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Buckwheat	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Onion seed for sets.....	30 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Onion sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu.
Carrots, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Peas, garden, 1 quart to 160 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6 lbs.	Peas, field	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Clover, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil.....	8 lbs.	Pepper, 4 oz. to 1500 plants.....	4 oz.
Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	30 lbs.	Potatoes	10 bu.
Clover, Medium	10 lbs.	Pumpkins, 1 quart to 300 hills.....	4 qts.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2500 plants.....	6 oz.	Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills.....	8 qts.	Rye	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	3 oz.	Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill.....	2 lbs.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.	Squash, summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills.....	2 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Squash, winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.....	3 lbs.
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	3 oz.
Grass, Kentucky Blue.....	2 bu.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants.....	2 oz.
Grass, English or Perennial Rye.....	3 bu.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 260 feet of drill.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Vetches	2 bu.
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	3 bu.	Wheat	1 to 2 bu.
Grass, Orchard, Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat and Meadow Fescue.....	2 bu.		
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.....	2 bu.		
Hemp	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.		
Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	4 oz.		

The foregoing calculations are made for sowing in spring; during the summer it requires double the quantity to give the same amount of plants.

NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ foot	174,240	3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520
1 foot	43,560	3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260
$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet	19,360	3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840
2 feet	10,890	4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,888
$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet	6,969	4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,444

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,629	11 feet	360
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	12 feet	302
5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	15 feet	193
6 feet	1,210	18 feet	134
7 feet	889	20 feet	108
8 feet	680	25 feet	69
9 feet	573	30 feet	49
10 feet	435		

STANDARD WEIGHT OF SEED.

	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Alfalfa Clover	60 lbs.	Grass Seed, Johnson.....	25 lbs.
Alsike Clover	60 lbs.	Grass Seed, Meadow Oat.....	14 lbs.
Barley	48 lbs.	Grass Seed, Rescue.....	14 lbs.
Beans	60 lbs.	Hemp Seed	44 lbs.
Broom Corn	46 lbs.	Irish Potatoes, heaped measure.....	60 lbs.
Buckwheat	48 lbs.	Millet, German and Italian.....	50 lbs.
Canary Seed	60 lbs.	Mustard	58 lbs.
Castor Beans	46 lbs.	Oats	32 lbs.
Clover Seed, Red	60 lbs.	Osage Orange	33 lbs.
Clover Seed, White.....	60 lbs.	Onions	54 lbs.
Clover Seed, Crimson	60 lbs.	Onion Sets	32 lbs.
Clover Seed, Japan	25 lbs.	Peas, Cow	60 lbs.
Clover Seed, Burr, recleaned.....	60 lbs.	Peas, English, smooth seed.....	60 lbs.
Corn, shelled, Adams.....	50 lbs.	Peas, English, wrinkled.....	56 lbs.
Corn, shelled, Sugar, measured, about.....	42 lbs.	Rape Seed	50 lbs.
Corn, shelled, field.....	56 lbs.	Rye Seed	56 lbs.
Corn on ear	70 lbs.	Radish Seed	50 lbs.
Flax seed	56 lbs.	Sweet Potatoes	56 lbs.
Grass Seed, English Rye.....	20 lbs.	Sorghum	50 lbs.
Grass Seed, Italian Rye.....	20 lbs.	Sunflower, Russian	24 lbs.
Grass Seed, Meadow Fescue.....	15 lbs.	Teosinte	50 lbs.
Grass Seed, Orchard.....	14 lbs.	Turnip	58 lbs.
Grass Seed, Kentucky Blue.....	14 lbs.	Wheat	60 lbs.
Grass Seed, Timothy.....	45 lbs.	Vetch	60 lbs.
Grass Seed, Hungarian.....	48 lbs.		

HOW TO BUILD AND MANAGE HOTBEDS.

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose, nothing is better than a good hotbed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hotbed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

HEATING MATERIAL.—The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart and, if dry, watered and allowed to

stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

SASH.—Some gardeners use sash made especially for hotbeds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled and the use of larger and better glass. We recommend that for home gardens the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet and that the glass be not less than 10x14, laid with not more than one quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

THE FRAME.—This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should

be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

THE SOIL.—This should be light, rich, friable. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

MAKING THE BED.—This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the utmost importance that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the other and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be evenly distributed over the surface of the bed and carefully leveled. The earth should not be shoveled or dumped in one or more places in the bed and then leveled; if this is done, uneven settling of the bed invariably results. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees, but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hotbeds fail of good results from these causes, and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED.—The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which is overheating the air under a

bright sun. Without experience, one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well-built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A COLD FRAME is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, etc., and is also useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hotbed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the South and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. We have found that Plant Bed Cloth, which we have for sale, is superior to any ordinary cloth for this purpose.

TRANSPLANTING.—In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent vent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Where a rank or soft growth of tops has been made in hotbed, it is frequently desirable to trim off some of the larger leaves before taking up to transplant so that evaporation may be retarded. In transplanting from a hotbed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all, it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

WATERING.—The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to

supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD VARIETIES GROWN FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCKS.

ARTICHOKE.

German, Artischoke.—French, Artichaut.—Spanish, Alcachofa.

Culture.—Sow seeds in April in drills 1 inch deep. Following spring, transplant the young plants in rows 2 feet, plant to plant, 3 feet below the rows. Mulch during dry weather. They prefer rich deep loam and should be well manured every spring. One ounce of seed sows 30 feet of drill.

JERUSALEM thrives best upon light, hard soil. Cultivated for pickles, also for feeding to

sheep and swine. Tubers, per quart, 25 cents; per peck, \$1.00.

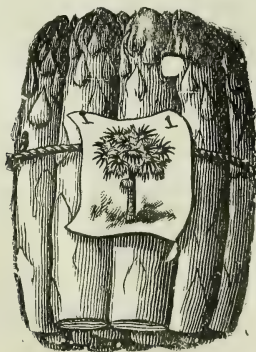
LARGE GREEN GLOBE.—The flower heads of this variety are eaten and are considered a great delicacy. There is generally a difficulty in obtaining fresh seed, which we avoid, by importing direct from Italy. Postpaid, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

ASPARAGUS.

German, Spargel.—French, Asperge.—Spanish, Esparragos.

One ounce of seed will plant 60 feet of row; five pounds will plant an acre.

(There is probably no one vegetable that will yield the intelligent grower more satisfactory re-



turns for the capital and labor invested than Asparagus. It always commands a high price in the metropolitan markets with an ever-increasing demand; and here in the great Southwest it can be successfully grown at the least expense.)

Culture.—A bed fifty by fifteen feet will hold 100 2-year old roots, which is sufficient for a large family. These 2-year-old roots are the kind usually planted. Should the grower prefer planting seed, it will be well to follow the instructions which follow: Soak the seed for twenty-four hours in water and then plant in drills one foot apart. Don't let the soil get dry. When the plants are up give frequent cultivation. The following spring set out in beds which have been deeply spaded and made very rich with well-rotted manure. Set the plants with the crown four inches below the surface, four feet in the row and five feet between rows. Keep well worked and top-dress every fall with well-rotted manure. During the second year cutting can begin, which will be continued for eight or ten years.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Productive and of very large size; an old favorite. Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—Exceedingly large, especially productive and of very attractive appearance. It is a better yielder and of stronger constitution than the older varieties and does better in this locality. Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

BEANS.

German, Bohne.—French, Haricot.—Spanish, Frijolero.

Dwarf or Bush.

Culture.—Sow in drills two feet apart, dropping a bean every four inches in rich, warm, moist soil. Cover about two inches. Be certain your soil is well drained, and that every facility is given the surface water to run off quickly. Plant early and take the chances of a frost, for it is the early crop that pays both the local gardener and the shipper. Beans do well planted on our Southern subtropical line during the months of March, April, May, August and Sep-



tember. Cultivate shallow and frequently, and draw the earth to the plants when the blooms first appear. Improved strains evince a tendency to revert to the parent stock, so skillful handling and careful "rogueing" are essential. It is wise to purchase seed only from seedsmen of practical experience and commercial standing. The difference between good and bad seed is always the difference between a profit and a loss. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.

Green-Podded Varieties.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—An excellent general crop variety. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

RED VALENTINE IMPROVED.—Desirable for private and market gardens. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

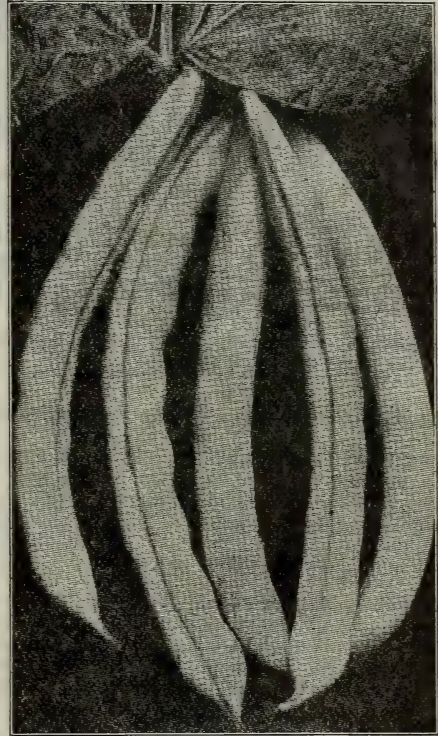
EARLY MOHAWK.—About the best early quality; excellent. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

REFUGEE OR THOUSAND TO ONE.—The best pickling bean. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN, ROUND POD.—An exceedingly early stringless green podded variety, fully as early as the Long Yellow Six Weeks, but of a better flavor; pods are long, nearly round, slightly curved, and of a beautiful light-green color. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

BLACK VALENTINE.—Popular in the South on account of its blight-resisting qualities. Matures early, producing long round straight pods, which are ready when quite young. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

MARTIN'S BEST AND EARLIEST.—Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—A true bush form of the large Lima, productive and of excellent quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA.—A bush form of the Dreer's Improved Lima, possessing all the good qualities of that sort. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—A bush variety of the small Lima or Sieva. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Wax-Podded Varieties.

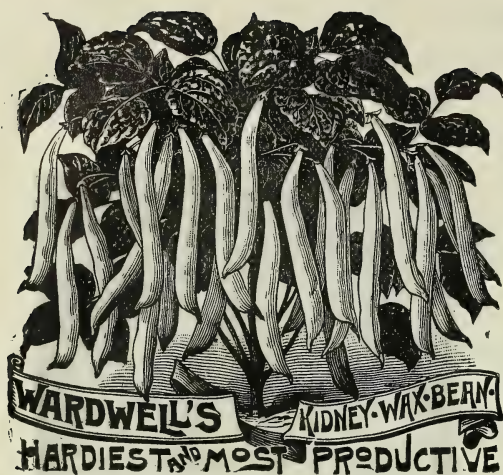
SADDLE-BACK WAX.—Very meaty and absolutely stringless. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

BLACK WAX.—Pods waxy-yellow, thick and tender. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

WHITE WAX.—Very tender and delicious. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

REFUGEE WAX.—Suitable for early or late planting. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX.—None more desirable. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.



KIDNEY WAX.—Productive and desirable. Pt., 20c; qt., 40; pk., \$2.00.

Dwarf, Bush or Snap—Wax-Podded Sorts.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX, FLAT POD.—The favorite shipping bean for this section, is early, prolific, a splendid shipper, as well as a desirable garden variety; pods long, straight, medium flat and of a creamy color; a good keeper. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

GERMAN BLACK WAX, ROUND POD.—The old favorite of our mothers and grandmothers, and likely to be such with our children. We have secured seed of the purest strain obtainable, and will have enough to meet all demands. Pt., 25c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

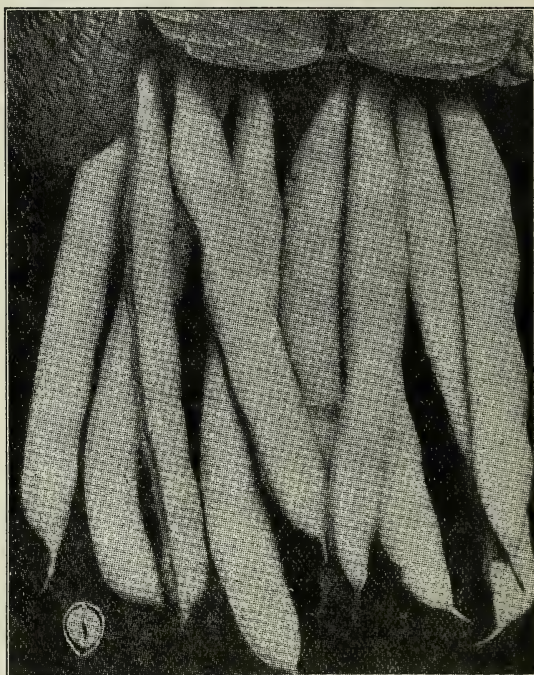
Pole (or Running)

FAMOUS KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD.—A splendid variety. Early and prolific, with showy pods, which are most excellent for snaps. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green; very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young. It is sometimes catalogued as being the same as Southern Prolific, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later, has shorter pods and the seeds are smaller. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

CREASEBACK.—Sometimes called "fat horse" bean because of the seam of the pod, being depressed, gives it a fancied resemblance to the back of a fat horse. This is undoubtedly the best pole bean for the South; its an early and continuous bearer and the pods are not only crisp and tender, but are produced freely and are of attractive appearance. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—A well-known early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong, growing, vigorous, hardy; leaves

large, light green, crimped; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods varying in color from golden yellow to creamy white. Pods broad, thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, of the very best quality, and stay in condition for use a long time. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.



RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT, OR CORN HILL.—An old variety and very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium sized, twining loosely with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, fleshy and of good quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 45; pk., \$2.50.

LAZY WIFE.—The pods, of medium dark-green color, are produced in great abundance, and measure from four and a half to six inches in length. They are broad and thick; fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—Heavy cropper and great resister of our subtropical heat. Plant in July and they will bear until cut down by frost. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—Vine vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crimped; pods very long, flat, green, but

becoming creamy white as they mature. Seed broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

SMALL LIMA OR SIEVA.—Earlier than the preceding beans. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

DREER'S IMPROVED LIMA.—Earlier than above, large and fine quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—This is considered the best of all pole beans. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

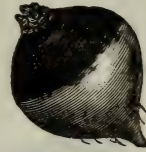
BEETS.

German, Runkel Ruebe.—French, Betterave.—Spanish, Beteraga.

One ounce will plant fifty feet of drill; five pounds will plant an acre; ready for use in fifty to sixty days.

Culture.—Drill in deep sandy loam eighteen inches between rows and thin out to three inches in the drill. Firm the soil when seeds are planted. Soaking over night in medium weak liquid ma-

DEWING'S EARLY BLOOD.—A standard variety of excellent quality. Oz., 10c; lb., 90c.



ECLIPSE.—Very early, dark-red color, small top, smooth roots. Oz., 10c; lb., 90c.

Mangel-Wurzels and Sugar Beets.

Sow in February or March, six to eight pounds per acre. The value of these for stock feeding cannot be overestimated; for sheep, dairy stock and fattening of cattle, experience has proven the Mangel-Wurzel to be at once healthful, nutritious and economical. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill, six pounds per acre.

nure will hasten germination. If wanted early, sow in frame or greenhouse and transplant to the open when warm enough. In our Southern climate best results are had from sowings in September, August and July. Keep the soil well cultivated, and do not neglect fertilization. The home market requires large roots, while the Northern markets prefer small, symmetrical, smooth roots.

MARTIN'S EARLIEST BLOOD TURNIP.—The best in shape, color, size and quality. Oz., 10c; lb., 90c.



LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED.—An excellent late variety. Oz., 10c; lb., 90c.

EGYPTIAN.—The earliest, good color, smooth turnip beet. Oz., 10c; lb., 90c.



NORBITON GIANT.—Long Red, a valuable variety. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—A half-long variety of a bright yellow color. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

LONG YELLOW.—Differs from long red only in color. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

LANE'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET.—A well-known variety, valuable for feeding cattle. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

German, Blatterkohl.—French, Chou Vert.—Spanish, Breton.

Sow early in the spring in prepared beds, covering the seeds thinly and evenly; transplant in June and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. They are extremely hardy, and will endure quite a low temperature. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

WINTER OR GERMAN GREENS.—"Sprouts" should be sown early in September, in rows one foot apart, and treated as Spinach. They make excellent spring greens. The quality is improved. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.00.

CABBAGE.

German, Kopfkohl.—French, Chou Pomme.—Spanish, Berza.

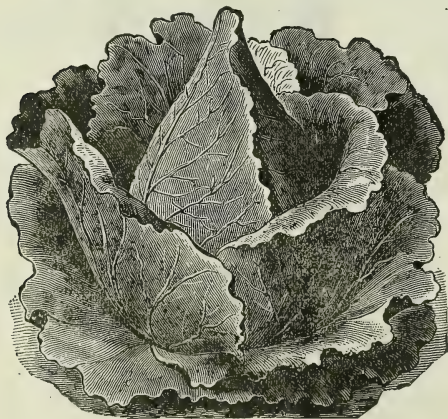
All the cabbage tribe requires is the soil to be rich, deep, well ventilated and abundantly manured. For the early kinds, plant thirty inches between the rows and sixteen inches between the plants. For late kinds, three feet between the rows and two feet between the plants. For



very early use, sow in January or February, in hotbeds. Set out when the plants are strong enough into other hotbeds, or set in cold frames in March. Transplant, when danger of frost is passed, to open ground.

One ounce of seed produces about 3000 plants.

MARTIN'S FIRST AND BEST.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—A favorite with market gardeners. Very early; medium size, pyramidal shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—A little later than Wakefield; large and more globular in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

WINNINGSTADT.—A conical shaped variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY YORK.—A very well known, fine flavored, early variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION CABBAGE.—Valuable second and late crop variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

PREMIUM DRUMHEAD.—Recommended for its immense size and sure heading qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

ALL SEASONS.—An early Drumhead variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.



PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.—This we consider superior to any late cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—The largest of this class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

AMERICAN IMPROVED SAVOY.—The best of all winter cabbages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

HOLLANDER, OR DANISH BALL HEAD.—Very hardy, handsome, very solid, of fine quality and as one of the very best keepers it is par-



ticularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Plant vigorous, compact growing, with longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. Head medium sized,

round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other late sort. We offer seed of our own growing which, judging from recent trials, will produce more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from the best stocks obtainable elsewhere. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

SUREHEAD.—A compact growing, general crop cabbage, having medium sized to large thick heads and many outer leaves. We assure our customers that our stock is the best obtainable and will certainly produce uniformly large fine heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

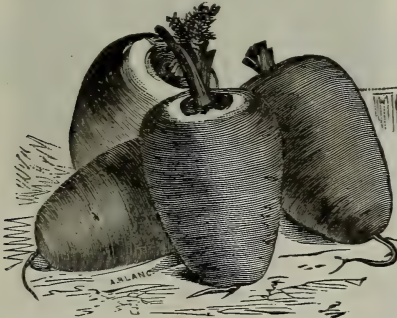
MAMMOTH ROCK RED.—The largest and surest heading red cabbage; much better than stock offered as Red Drumhead. Plant large, with numerous spreading leaves. Head large, round, very solid and of very attractive deep red color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

(For price on Cabbage Plants, see Vegetable Plants.)

CARROT.

German, Mohre.—French, Carotte.—Spanish, Zanahoria.

Carrots are grown largely both for feeding to stock and culinary purposes; the long varieties used for the former, the "Horn" and medium sorts for the latter. The "Horn" sorts can be grown on thin soil and are mostly for early use. The others prefer deep, sandy loam that was well manured the previous year for some other crop, such as potatoes or onions. Sow in April or May in drills about one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. Thin out the plants from three to eight inches apart, according to variety. One ounce of seed is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill, four pounds to the acre.



OX HEART.—A very desirable variety for market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c.

EARLY SCARLET FORCING.—Very early and valuable for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c.

DANVER'S HALF-LONG.—The most desirable main crop variety; an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—A medium-sized, half-long variety of fine color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c.



LONG ORANGE IMPROVED.—A large, long-rooted variety; suitable for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c.

CAULIFLOWER.

German, Blumenkohl.—French, Chou-fleur.—Spanish, Coliflor.

Cauliflower is the most delicious of the cabbage family. For the production of the cauliflower a rich, deep loam is required, a low moist situation being preferable. A liberal supply of water, when possible, produces very marked re-

sults. Seed of the early variety should be sown in a hotbed in February or March. For later supply sow seed in May, choosing a cool, moist place. When large enough transplant, making the rows about two and one-half feet apart, and



eighteen inches between the plants. Transplanting should be done in moist weather.

One ounce of seed produces about 2500 plants.

EARLIEST DWARF ERFURT.—A very choice strain of the well known Erfurt Cauliflower. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$12.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—A reliable early variety, grown largely for market. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$12.

EARLY DWARF DANISH.—A variety of the Erfurt from Denmark. It matures evenly and is a reliable header. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$12.

VEICHT'S AUTUMN GIANT.—A desirable large, late variety. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$10.

(For price on Cauliflower Plants, see Vegetable Plants.)

CELERY.

German, Sellerie.—French, Celeri.—Spanish, Apio.
One ounce of seed produces about 3000 plants.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—A self-blanching, early, golden colored variety that is very popular. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.



WHITE PLUME.—This variety can be blanched with boards. It is solid, and of a pleasing, nutty flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.

CELERICAC, OR TURNIP ROOTED.—The turnip-shaped roots of this variety are cooked and



sliced, and used with vinegar, making a most excellent salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

CELERY SEED.—For flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

(For price on Celery Plants, see Vegetable Plants.)

CRESS.

German, Garten and Brunnen Kresse.—French, Cresson.—Spanish, Mastuerzo.

Sow early in the spring and intervals throughout the season, for a succession, thickly in shallow drills, as it soon runs to seed. The Water Cress require a stream of running water, ditch or pond, in which it will grow without care, except at first keeping weeds from interfering with it. It increases rapidly by the spreading of roots, or from the reed.

EXTRA CRULED, OR PEPPER GRASS.—Fine flavor, and can be cut several times. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

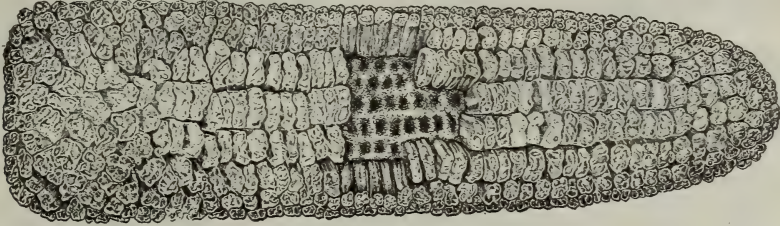
ERFURT WATER.—True, a perennial aquatic plant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

UPLAND CRESS.—A hardy perennial; can be eaten raw or as salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

CORN—Sweet.

German, Mais.—French, Mais.—Spanish, Maiz.

A rich, warm soil is best, especially for the earlier varieties, which ordinarily should not be planted before the middle of February. Plant in hills three or four feet apart each way, according to the height of the variety. One quart will plant about 200 hills.

**Garden Corn.****ADAMS' EARLY.**—Qt., 15c; pk., 90c.**ADAMS' EXTRA EARLY.**—Qt., 15c; pk., 90c.**COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.**—Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00.**STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.**—The standard late variety. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00.**MAMMOTH SUGAR.**—A late variety, produces ears larger than any other. Pt., 10c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25.**FIELD CORN.**

Varieties for field culture.

HICKORY KING.—This field corn has come into general cultivation. It has proven itself all that is claimed for it and is the largest grained and smallest cobbled Pure White Dent Corn in the world. It is early, the ears are from seven

oughly tested in the past and has proven all that was claimed for it. It is the best late corn yet introduced. It is a strong, robust grower, sending the roots deep into the soil. Stands heat and drouth well. Ears large, small grain and well covered with shucks. We recommend same highly. Should be planted in succession from middle of April to end of August. Market price.



to nine inches in length, and are generally borne from three to five on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by the shucks, a great consideration in field corn planted in the South. Market price.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.—This is a valuable addition to our large and selected list of field corn, best adapted for the South, has been thor-

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL.—This is a very handsome white corn. The grain is pure white, exceedingly heavy and long, top of which will span the cob, which is small. Being medium in size of stalk, it can be planted much thicker than a large corn, and at the same time bear a full sized ear. The originator has established in Champion White Pearl Corn a short, thick stalk, with the ear growing low upon it, which is an advantage in stormy weather. Planted a good deal for the market. Market price.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—This is the handsomest of all yellow corn; the ears are of a perfect shape, long, and filled out to the end of the cob. The grains are not of a flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled, as in the Golden Dent. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in eighty days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Market price.

Pop Corn.**WHITE RICE.**—Lb., 10c.

CUCUMBER.

German, Gurken.—French, Concombre.—Spanish, Pepino.

The first planting should be made in May on partly spent hotbeds; inverted sods form an excellent medium for both planting on and for carrying the plants to their permanent location, or small pots can be used. Such plantings are usually ready for transplanting to the open



ground in from three to four weeks, and are seldom troubled with the striped bug. Transplanting, when practical, should be done in the evening, into hills four feet apart each way. Thin out to about four plants to a hill when established. The seed may be planted in hills late in May, thus giving a succession. For

pickles, plant during the last two weeks in June. Plaster Dust or an infusion of Hellebore powder in water will destroy the striped bug.

One ounce will plant about fifty hills.

MARTIN'S PICKLING.—Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY RUSSIAN.—The earliest variety; about 4 inches long. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY CLUSTER.—Grows in clusters; bluish-green color. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY FRAME.—Of medium size; valuable for both table and pickling. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE.—The best table variety, of excellent quality. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—The standard late variety; productive and good. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

EGGPLANT.

German, Eierpflanze.—French, Aubergine.—Spanish, Berengena.

Sow the seeds in hotbeds the first week in April, care being taken to protect the young plants from cold at night. Plant about June 1st, about two and one-half feet apart. One ounce will produce about 1000 plants.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.—The leading market variety; excellent and very productive. Oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

EARLY LONG PURPLE.—Differing in shape from foregoing; early, hardy and productive. Oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

BLACK PEKIN.—Early, fruit jet black, round in form and very solid, and of very superior quality. Oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

ENDIVE.

Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July, from which plantations are formed at one foot apart each way, in August and September. As it is generally used for salads, it should be blanched by tying all the leaves into a bunch at the extreme top. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN.—Used for soup and salad, the best variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

GREEN CURLED.—A nicely curled sort. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

KALE—(See Borecole).**KOHL-RABI—Turnip Rooted Cabbage.**

German, Kohl-Rabi.—French, Chou-Rave.—Spanish, Col de nabo or Nabicol.

An intermediate vegetable between the cabbage and turnip. Sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out or transplant in rows eight inches apart. When three to four inches in diameter they are fit to eat. For late use sow in June and July. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Flesh white and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz. 25c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.—Differing from the above in color. Pkt., 5c; oz. 25c; lb., \$2.00.

LEEK.

German, Lauch.—French, Poireau.—Spanish, Puerro.

Makes a valuable second crop on land that has been used for cabbage, etc., but the soil should receive a liberal dressing of well composted manure before being planted. Sow the seed in April, in rows one foot apart, and transplant in July. Transplant quite deeply into rows fifteen inches apart, with six inches between the plants. Hoe up the earth around the stems when they begin to grow, so as to blanch and

make them tender. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

MUSSELBURGH, OR SCOTCH.—Grows to a large size, fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

LONDON FLAG.—A hardy sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE.

German, Lattich-Salat.—French, Laitue.—Spanish, Lechuga.

The most easily grown of all open air plants used for salads. It requires a warm soil that has had a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure and abundant moisture. To be of a satisfactory quality the growth should be rapid and vigorous. Seed may be sown in a frame in February or

EARLY PRIZE HEAD.—Large, hardy and tender. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE SUMMER CABBAGE.—Large, extra tender and keeps well. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.



March, the plants set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set the plants nine inches apart in the rows, and eighteen inches between the rows. For successive crops, sowings may be made every two weeks up to the end of August. One ounce of seed will produce about 4000 plants.

ARTMIN'S BEST HEAD LETTUCE.—Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

HANSON.—One of the best in cultivation, large, solid, heavy crisp heads. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—An excellent summer lettuce, also valuable for forcing. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—Forms a compact mass of tender leaves of a yellowish-green color. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.



BLACK SEEDED TENNIS BALL.—Well formed heads; one of the best for outdoor culture; compact and tender. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.—One of the best for outdoor culture. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

BOSTON CURLED.—Esteemed for its earliness, beauty and good table qualities. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON.—A popular sort for outdoor winter culture and also in demand as a compact, large heading, forcing sort. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous; leaves broad, comparatively smooth but wavy at edge, thin and very hard; color bright, light green; when well grown are quite tender. Grown extensively in the South as a winter lettuce. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

DEACON.—Heads of medium size, very solid and in condition for use as long as any variety. The plant is very compact, with few outer leaves which are usually very smooth, thick and of light, grayish green color. The inner leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow and are exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

(For price on Lettuce Plants, see Vegetable Plants.)

MELON—Musk.

German, Melone.—French Melon.—Spanish, Melon.

Melons prefer a warm, light, sandy loam; being tender, plantings should not be made before middle of April. Plant about six seeds half-inch deep, in hills five to six feet apart each way. The hills should have at least a peck of well-rotted compost thoroughly stirred into each of

by all market gardeners, and desirable also in the private garden until others come into condition. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

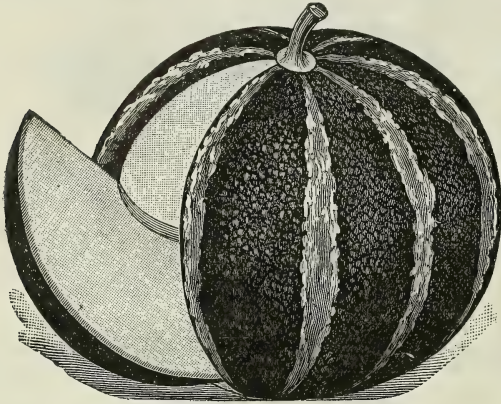
NETTLED NUTMEG.—We consider this the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vine vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed covered with coarse netting, flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor. Oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

MARTIN'S ROCKY FORD.—One of the finest. Oz. 20c; lb., \$1.25.

Melon—Water.

French, Melon d'eau.—German, Wassermelone.—Spanish, Sandia.

PHINNEY'S EARLY.—A very early variety, medium and uniform size, and of beautiful form. One of the best croppers we know of. The skin is smooth, with uniform, narrow, white-mottled and dark-green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, very sweet and delicious. Oz., 5c; lb., 70c.



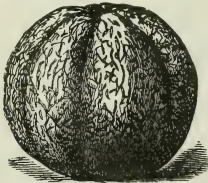
them before the seed is planted. When well grown, thin out to three plants in a hill. If an earlier crop is desired than this method of cultivation allows the directions given for growing early cucumbers may be followed.

One ounce will plant about 60 hills. Two pounds will plant an acre.

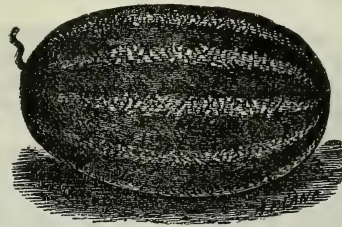
TEXAS CANNON BALL.—Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

THE HACKENSACK.—The most popular variety of muskmelon grown for the market by gardeners. It attains a large size, is round in shape, flattened at the ends; it is one of the most delicious flavor, and wonderfully productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

OSAGE.—The great popularity which this new melon has attained is due mainly to its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin, of a dark-green color, and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, sweet and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive. It is a remarkable keeper and will stand shipping better than any melon we ever saw. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.



EXTRA EARLY CITRON.—A decided acquisition among cantaloupes. Earlier than any other; large, showy and of fine flavor; a variety which for its early maturity will be found profitable



ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS.—The best of all watermelons; solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin; unequaled in good qualities. Oz., 5c; lb., 70c.

ICING OR ICE RIND.—The best of all watermelons; solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unequaled in all good qualities. There are two types of Icing—one dark skinned, the other light skinned; the shape, size and flavor are the same. The light may be a few days later. In ordering, please state which kind you prefer. Oz., 5c; lb., 70c.

CITRON.—For preserving. Lb., 50c.

BLACK SPANISH.—Round, very dark-green with scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as one of the other sorts, but has a very thin rind, and a rich, sugary flavor. Oz., 5c; lb., 70c.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—The largest of all the varieties of watermelons; long, smooth, distinctly striped with light, mottled and wavy, dark-green, regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet and very sugary. Thin skinned, but bears carriage well, which, together with its large size, will make it an exceedingly popular late variety. Oz., 5c; lb., 70c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET.—Large, oblong melon, 20 inches in length, by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The skin is dark-green, flesh bright scarlet, the rind is only about one-half inch in thickness. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. The melon is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table melon today. Monte Christo is very much like it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 70c; by mail, lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

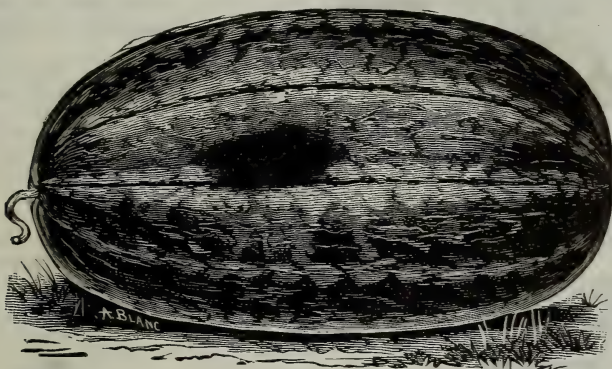
FLORIDA FAVORITE.—Oblong in shape growing to a very large size, rind very dark with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. Oz., 5c; lb., 70c.

KOLB'S GEM.—The most profitable variety to grow for shipping long distances. Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and health. Leaves of medium size, deeply cut with a peculiar frilled edge. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with ir-

shipping. It is of good size, though not ungainly. It is largely raised in the State of Texas, where it brings extra prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MARTIN'S SWEETHEART.—Our strain is a notably sweet-hearted kind for home and market use, and will hold its own (in the watermelon patch) for many years to come. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early, fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled, light and dark green, rind thin but firm; flesh bright red, firm and solid, but very tender, melting and sweet. Lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; oz., 10c; pkt., 5c.

HALBERT HONEY.—This melon is described by the introducers as follows: Equaling in flavor and as handsome in color as the Kleckley Sweets, but more regular in form, and much more productive. Growing as long as the Kleckley Sweets, the melons are blunt both at stem and blossom end, generally free from any



regular mottled stripes of dark and very light green in sharp contrast, which gives it a bright and attractive appearance. Outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, resembling that of a winter squash; flesh bright red, extending to within a half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper. Seeds dark gray. All who have grown it agree in pronouncing it one of the largest, most productive, best keeping and shipping melons ever grown. Oz., 5c; lb., 70c.

ALABAMA SWEET.—A large shaped dark-skinned melon; flesh red. It is one of the first to come into the market. It being early, strong of growth and will bear longer than other melons. It is a light seeded melon and first class for

appearance of neck. They average 18 to 20 inches in length; 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Color of rind a clear, glossy deep green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, extending to within less than half an inch of the rind, which like the flesh is so tender it will not stand shipping any distance unless carefully handled. It is essentially the home melon for the home garden and for local markets. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

BRADFORD.—A splendid melon for home use, maturing in about eighty-five days. It is a large, long melon of dark-green color, with darker stripes. The red flesh is sweet and melting, and of excellent texture. It has a strong vine and is very productive, and is in high esteem where known. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

MUSTARD.

German, Senf.—French, Moutarde.—Spanish, Mostaza.

Cultivated as a salad. The leaves are used like cress, when very young. Sow thickly in rows at different times from April to June, and cut when about two inches high; for use during winter, it may be sown at intervals in boxes in the greenhouse or in a frame. One ounce will grow 40 feet of drill.

BROWN OR BLACK.—More pungent in flavor than white. Oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

CHINESE.—Leaves twice the size of the ordinary white mustard, of a deeper green, flavor sweet and pungent, and desirable as a salad. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE LONDON.—Oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

SOUTHERN CURLED GIANT.—Oz., 10c; lb., 80c.



OSTRICH PLUME.—New and firm. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

German, Essharer.—French, Gumbo.—Spanish, Quihombo.

This vegetable is of the easiest culture and grows freely, bearing abundantly in any ordinary garden soil. Sow early in May in drills two inches deep, setting the plants from two to three feet apart. One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.

LONG GREEN.—Oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN.—Early and productive. Oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

TALL WHITE.—About six feet high; pods eight to ten inches long; an inch and a half thick at the stem, tapering to a point. Oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

WHITE VELVET.—Very fine. Oz., 10c; lb. 60c.

ONION.

German, Zwiebel.—French, Ognon.—Spanish, Cebolla.

The onion thrives best in rather strong, deep, loamy soil, which should be well enriched with old, well-rotted manure or compost, or what is better, deeply trench, and manure the autumn previous to sowing and lay upon ridges during the winter to soften. Sow the seed thinly in drills about one-quarter inch deep and one foot apart. To insure quick and safe germination after sowing the seed, the drills should be trod along evenly with the foot and then raked even, so that the hot, dry atmosphere may not dry up and destroy the sprouting seed. When three inches high thin to two inches apart. Hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. In the seed rows where the hoe can not be used, the soil should be stirred with the fingers, otherwise weeds will quickly grow up and choke the crop. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet drill, four pounds per acre.

SILVER SKIN.—Sometimes known as the White Portugal. A mild, pleasant flavored variety; admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00.

EL PASO.—A new variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of six inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound, flavored very mild. Our seed of this variety comes direct from Mexico, where it is bought from farmers and ranchmen. Skin of the onions are generally white, but sometimes mixed with red and yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large, deep-red; thick, nearly round, fine grained, pleasant fla-

vored and productive. It ripens in September and keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.80.

WHITE PEARL.—Lb., \$2.00; oz., 25c.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white, and mild flavor, skin brownish-yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



RED BERMUDA.—Onions perfectly round, flat, rather a brighter red than the Creole, and much earlier to mature. If left in the ground until the tops dry down and then cured in the shade, they will be found to keep as well as a Northern onion. Oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Similar to above save in color, which is white. Occasionally a bulb will be found of a yellowish tinge which is characteristic of this variety. The seeds from these off-colored onions will produce white bulbs. Oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Largely grown by truckers and shippers in Southwest Texas. The bulbs are large, flat and of true Bermuda type. They mature extremely early. The color is a beautiful waxy white. Unexcelled as a market variety or table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from our State to Northern markets every spring and command highest prices. Plant in South Texas in September and October, in North Texas in February and March. Oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

ONION SETS.

During this season we carry a full line of Red, Yellow and White Commercial Onion Sets, on which we will be glad to make figures in quantities of one peck to a carload.

Onion Sets, when planted in January and February, here in the South will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows five or six inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows.

RED SETS.—Will produce a fairly good onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as green onions. They do very well in Southwest Texas. Qt., 15c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.00.

YELLOW SETS.—Same as the red sets, only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown. Qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bu., \$2.90.

WHITE SETS.—A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets, but are not as hardy and do not keep as well. Qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.



WHITE BERMUDA.—Have sets of these in the fall only. Oz., 20c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.50. *

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL, 65 DAYS.—In many respects the most remarkable onion under cultivation, being the earliest of all. Flavor very mild. The keeping qualities of the matured onion are very good, but the sets sprout very early and should be planted in October.

We can furnish sets in September. Qt., 20c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.25.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—This variety is popular at the South where the transplanting method of culture is practiced. A large, beautiful, silvery white-skinned variety, of handsome flat shape, of very fine flavor and quality. Qt., 25c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.50.

PARSLEY.

German, Petersilie.—French, Persil.—Spanish, Perejil.

Soak the seeds a few hours in tepid water and sow early in the spring in drills one foot apart; thin out the plants to three or four inches apart; a single row forms a very good edging for beds or walks. The seed germinates very slowly, and sometimes two or three weeks will elapse before the plants make their appearance. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

NEW FERN-LEAVED.—Most exquisite in form and coloring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

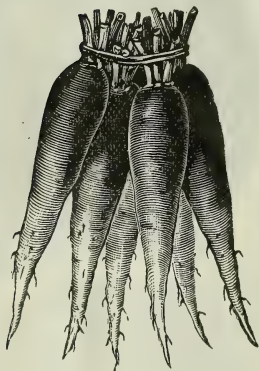
EXTRA MOSS CURLED.—Leaves beautifully curled, extra fine for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

DOUBLE CURLED.—Pkt., 50c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.



PARSNIP.

German, Pahtinake.—French, Panais.—Spanish, Pastinaca.



Sow thick in April, in rows twelve inches apart and one inch deep, in a rich, deep soil, well manured the previous fall, or with fine manure early in March. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in the fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug up as required. One ounce for 100 feet of drill; five pounds to an acre.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN.—A great cropper, and considered the best for general cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender and very sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 80c.

PEAS.

German, Erosee.—French, Pois.—Spanish, Chicaros.

Peas come earliest to maturity in light, rich soil, but for a general crop a deep loam or moderately heavy soil is better. For early crops decomposed leaves or leaf mould should be used; if the soil is very poor, stronger manure should be applied. The first sowing will be earlier if covered only one inch deep; those following

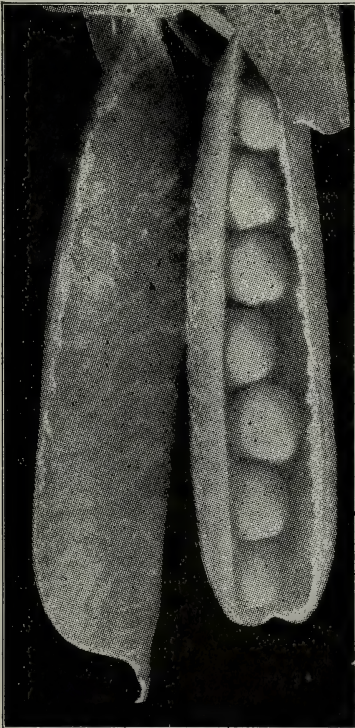
should be covered two to six inches deep, planting preventing mildew and prolonging the season. Fresh manure, and wet, mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause the vines to grow too rank and tall. All wringed peas are superior to, more delicate in flavor, and remain longer in season than the smooth sorts, but should not be



sown until the ground becomes warm for, as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates the greater amount of saccharine matter.

PEAS—EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

ALASKA.—A smooth, blue, prolific, sweet, extra early variety. Qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.



MARTIN'S EARLIEST.—Earliest and best. Qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

IMPROVED DAN'L O'ROURKE.—A standard extra early variety. Qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

BLISS' AMERICAN WONDER.—Earliest wrinkled sort. Qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—A favorite variety; extensively grown in the South; 2½ feet. Qt. 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

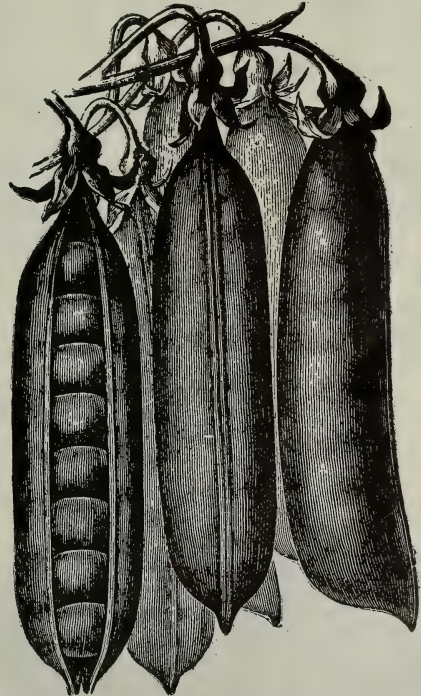
MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—A variety similar to the preceding. Qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

SECOND EARLY CROP.

RURAL NEW YORKER.—It is the earliest, most even in growth and maturity of any pea introduced. It is wonderfully productive, presenting the appearance of being stocked in the large, beautifully shaped and well filled pod it bears, 80 or 90 per cent of which can be removed at one picking. Its hardy character enables it to successfully withstand unfavorable weather to which peas of a weaker nature would succumb. Its table qualities are superb. Can not but prove the market garden pea. Qt., 30c; ¼ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

BLISS' EVERBEARING.—A most desirable main crop variety for the private grower. Qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

GENERAL CROP.



CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—The standard variety, sweet and productive. .Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT.—An old-fashioned but popular variety. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

BLACKEYE MARROWFAT.—An excellent and old-fashioned sort. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

EDIBLE PODDED PEAS.

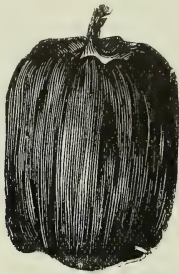
EARLY DWARF WRINKLED SUGAR.—A French variety, early and of good quality. Qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

TALL GRAY SUGAR.—Can be used either shelled or cooked in the pods. Qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

PEPPERS.

German, Pfeffer.—French, Piment.—Spanish, Pimiento.

Plant in hotbeds in March, and transplant into the open ground the latter part of May in rows 20 inches apart and 8 inches apart in the row. Repeated hoeings promote their growth. One ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants.



LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.—Fruit large; an early sweet variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

CAYENNE, LONG RED.—The pods of this variety are from three to four inches in length, cone shaped and coral red when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.

RUBY KING.—The peppers of the Ruby King attain a very large size. Ordinarily they grow $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick. When ripe they are of a beautiful bright ruby-red color, and are always remarkably mild, pleasant to the taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.

RED CHERRY.—Fruit round, very productive and ornamental. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.

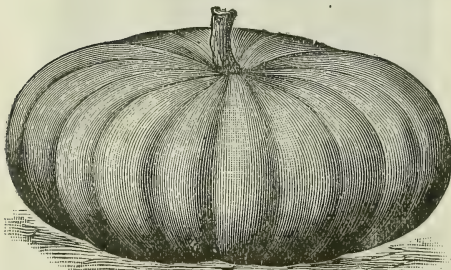
SWEET MOUNTAIN OR MAMMOTH.—Similar in shape to the Large Bell, but of much larger size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.



CHINESE GIANT.—Double the size of "Ruby King." Not only is it early in ripening and productive for so large a pepper, but its size will cause it to sell most readily. The fruits are of thick, blocky form and of glossy scarlet. They grow four or five inches broad at the top, and are of equal length. All uniformly large. The flesh is mild and unusually thick; it makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 60c.

PUMPKIN.

German, Kuerbis.—French, Cource.—Spanish, Calabaza.



The pumpkin is now little used except for agricultural purposes, the squashes being so much sweeter and drier and finer grained for the kitchen. The farmer, however, finds the pumpkin a serviceable addition to his feed. The most common and least troublesome method of cultivation is to plant them with corn, two or three seeds in each hill.

SWEET SUGAR.—Round, not large, but very sweet, and an excellent table variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 60c.

MAMMOTH.—Grows to an immense size, often



weighing over 100 pounds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.50.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 60c.

LARGE CHEESE.—Very productive; grown for both stock and table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 60c.

CASHAW.—The best among the pumpkins; weigh as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

RHUBARB.

German, Rhabarber.—French, Rhu Barbe.—Spanish, Ruibarbo Bastardo.

Sow early in the spring, in drills a foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. In fall, or the following spring, transplant into deep, rich soil about three feet apart each way. If propagated by dividing the roots, it may be done

either in fall or spring, planting it at the same distance apart as given above.

LINNAEUS.—Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

VICTORIA.—Very large; later than Linnaeus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

RADISH.

German, Rettig Radieschen.—French, Radis Rave, Petit Rave.—Spanish, Rabano.

Radishes require a light, rich, sandy loam; heavy or clayey soils not only delay their maturity, but produce crops much inferior, both in appearance and especially in flavor. For a constant supply, sow from the middle of February until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in hotbed in January. For winter radishes sow

MARTIN'S FIRST AND BEST.—Round scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—Bright, scarlet, crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 75c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A variety of quick growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 75c.

WHITE-TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP.—An early variety of medium size, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 75c.

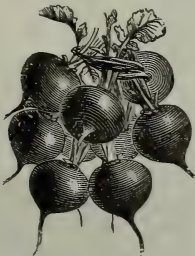
SCARLET TURNIP.—One of the best for summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 75c.

WHITE TURNIP.—Excellent for summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

WINTER VARIETIES.

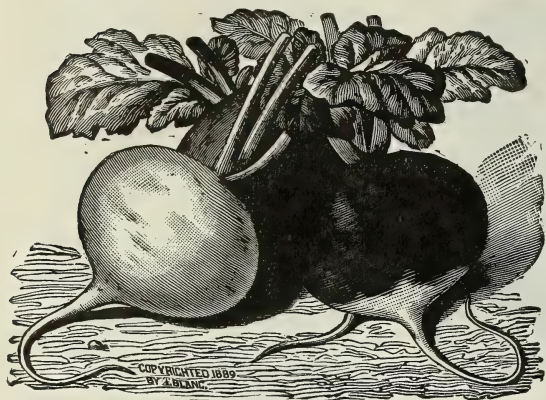
CHINA ROSE WINTER.—One of the best winter varieties; bright rose colored; flesh white, firm and of a superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

NEW ROUND SCARLET CHINA.—A new variety of the China Radish. It may be sown at intervals from spring until autumn; matures in from six to eight weeks, and is much hardier



the seed about the beginning of July, and keep the roots during the winter in a cool cellar covered with earth. They should be placed in cold water an hour or so before using. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; ten pounds per acre.

than other varieties. Valuable as a winter radish as well as for summer. In shape it is round, rich scarlet with pure white flesh of a most agreeable flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—A fine globe-

shaped radish, very popular with the Germans; known as Rettig; good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—A large winter variety; one of the hardest, with dark green leaves, firm in texture, keeping until spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

NEW WHITE LADY FINGER RADISH.—This is unquestionably the finest long white radish. Shape most handsome. In color it is a beautiful snow white. It is of very rapid growth, and remarkably crisp, brittle and tender, equally desirable for the market or home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., 70c a lb.

WHITE STRASBURGH.—Of an oblong, tapering shape; the skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, and has a tendency of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. It is a very good kind for summer use, as it withstands the severest heat, and grows very quickly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., 70c a lb.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT.

German, Boksbart.—French, Salsifis.—Spanish, Ostra Vegetal.

The demand for Salsify is increasing from year to year, as its delicious qualities are becoming known. It is used stewed, boiled or fried, and sometimes as a salad, sliced raw in vinegar with salt and pepper. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, and is commonly called "vegetable oyster." Cultivate and start same as parsnip. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

BRECK'S IMPROVED.—Roots of medium size, white and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—Twice as large as the preceding, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

SHALLOTS.

French, Eshallotte.—German, Schallotten.

Culture.—A small sized onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the red and white; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the

rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried and stored in a dry, airy place. Qt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 50c; pk., 80c.

SPINACH.

German, Spinat.—French, Espinard.—Spanish, Espinaca.

Spinach likes a rich soil and should be sown for a main crop in August and September. When cold weather sets in, it should be protected from frost by covering it with straw and brush. For summer use, sow at intervals of two or three weeks, from April to August. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; twelve pounds per acre.

NEW ZEALAND (*Tetragona expansa*).—A distinct spreading plant, producing an abundant



supply of greens all summer; should be started in a hotbed and transplanted when the ground is warm; set three feet apart each way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

ROUND THICK LEAF.—One of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

VIROFLAY.—Market gardener's favorite; firm shipper. Oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

LONG STANDING.—Does not readily run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

SAVOY LEAF.—An extra good "carrier." Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

PRICKLY OR WINTER.—Hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

SQUASH.

German, Kuerbiss.—French, Courge. —Spanish, Calabaza Tontanera.

As all squash are somewhat tender, they should not be planted out until danger from frost is past. They will grow on almost any soil, but



hill, and in the early stages of growth keep well sprinkled with plaster dust. Bush varieties, one ounce to fifty hills; running varieties, one ounce to twenty hills; four pounds per acre.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED.—The best for early use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK.—Long in shape, bright yellow color; an excellent summer sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

THE HUBBARD.—This is a winter squash highly esteemed in the East. If planted here, can be kept from one season to another, and is superior in flavor to the other kinds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c.

TOMATO.

German, Liebsapfel.—French, Tomate.—Spanish, Tomate.

The seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in February in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants



bed. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground; they are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills in which a good shovelful of rotten manure has been mixed. On heavy soils which are not suited for an early crop they should be planted four feet apart. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun for a few days until the plants are established. One ounce will produce about 2000 plants.

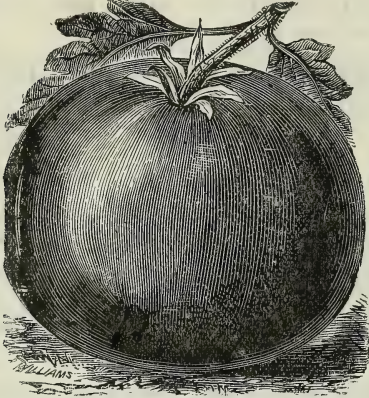
EARLIANA.—The earliest, large, smooth, red tomato. This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. From less than 4000 hills the originator realized from his first picking \$725 clear of freight and commission, being in the market fully a week before all others. Lb., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; oz., 20c; pkt. 10c.

CRIMSON CUSHION, OR BEEFSTEAK TOMATO.—Fruit very large, round and regular; bright scarlet color, flesh solid and of best quality; cells small and few in number. The plants are very productive. The fruit is of fine form and appearance, and will stand shipment well. Lb., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; pkt., 5c. One ounce will produce about 2000 plants.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Of dwarf and strong habit; fruit fine color, with few seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

are about two inches high, they should be set about four or five inches apart in another hot-

ACME.—Very early and productive, medium size, dark-red fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.



TROPHY.—An improved sort for either private use or market garden. By judicious, careful selection, the green corona or crown has nearly disappeared. It is large, smooth, fine in color,

and prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

STONE.—It ripens for main crop; is very large, and of bright-scarlet color; very smooth, with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagonal shape; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; hard core; not subject to rot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

PONDEROSA.—A purple fruited tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

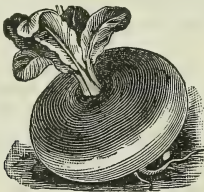
YELLOW PEAR.—Pear-shaped and of a beautiful yellow; much used for pickling, and preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

YELLOW PLUM.—Similar to above except in being of a plum shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

TURNIP.

German, Steckruebe.—French, Navet.—Spanish, Nabo Comun.

Turnips may be sown at all seasons, from April to August, in our climate, although those will be the best which are sown very early in spring for summer crop, and early in August for a fall and winter crop. A light soil, well manured the previous year, is the best; no manure should be applied at the time of sowing, unless it be well decomposed compost, or the roots would be liable to be bad flavored. The ground should be dug and plowed deep, and made mellow and fine. Sow the seed of the flat sorts



broadcast and rake in evenly. After they are well up, thin to six or eight inches apart, and keep them clear of weeds. The Ruta Baga sorts should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and for winter use may be sown from the twentieth of June to the middle of July, on land that has been well manured for other crops in the spring; thin out as for the early crop. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. One pound will sow an acre in drills. Two pounds will sow an acre broadcast.

WHITE MILAN.—The earliest of the flat turnips. Small strapped leaves, white, sweet, tender flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

WHITE EGG.—A handsome egg-shaped white variety; grows large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

LONG WHITE OR COWHORN.—Flesh white, fine graded and sweet, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—A round, handsome turnip of superior quality, either for the table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

GOLDEN BALL.—A small, golden-yellow flesh variety, unsurpassed for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (Strap-Leaved).—This is the popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use this and the Purple Top are highly popular, but as they become over-ripe with age, and in keeping lose somewhat of their succulence, they need to be succeeded by the Pomomeranian Globe or the Amber Globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAVED.—The standard for this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good-sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine-grained, flavor good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP.
IMPROVED AMERICAN.—Flesh yellow, solid, sweet and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

YELLOW GLOBE.—A round, smooth, medium-sized, light yellow turnip, with crisp, firm flesh of fine quality; a very attractive and beautiful sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

SEVEN TOP.—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the tops, which are used as "greens." Very hardy

and will grow all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; lb., 50c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—One of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil

roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is globe-shaped, skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark-green. Used largely for stock feeding, but is also excellent for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

ANISE (Ger. Anis).—This herb is an annual, and is cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which are occasionally used as a garnish and for seasoning. The seeds have a fragrant, agreeable scent, and a sweetish, pleasant taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

BALM (Ger. Melisse).—A hardy perennial, and has an aromatic taste, and a grateful, fragrant smell, a little like lemons. It is used in making balm tea, a grateful drink in fevers, and for forming a pleasant beverage, called Balm Wine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CARAWAY (Ger. Kuemmel).—Its roots are sometimes used for cooking, and it is said to equal the Parsnip. The seeds are used medicinally. Biennial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

DILL (Ger. Dill).—Is a native of Southern Europe. It is cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally in cases of flatulence and colic in infants. The leaves are often used for culinary purposes. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

SAGE (Ger. Salbei).—The leaves are used for seasoning, stuffing, etc. Tea made from the

leaves is an excellent sudorific. Perennial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

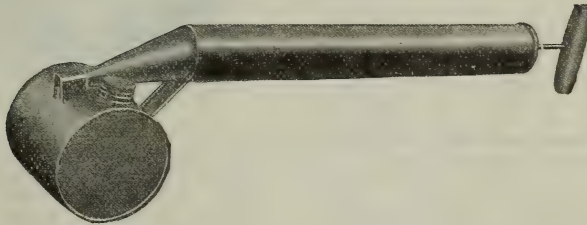
SWEET MARJORAM (Ger. Marjoram).—A native of Portugal. An aromatic of very sweet flavor; the leaves are used in soups, broths, etc. Biennial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

SWEET THYME (Ger. Thimian).—It is a native of Greece. It is both medicinal and a culinary herb. Thyme tea is a cure for nervous headache. Height six or eight inches. Perennial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

SAVORY. (Ger. Bohnenkraut).—A native of Italy. Leaves much used for culinary purposes. They have a very agreeable flavor. If powdered finely and sealed tightly in a glass bottle will retain their flavor a long time. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

LAVENDER (Ger. Spiklavendel).—It is cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which are used for distilling Lavender Water. Leaves and flowers are aromatic. Gather the flowers before they begin to fade. Perennial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

MARTIN'S SURE DEATH TO ALL KINDS OF INSECTS AND GERM LIFE.



Kills bed bugs, roaches, moths, blue bugs, ants, mosquitoes, fleas, chiggers, chicken lice and all kinds of vermin. Disinfects sinks, outhouses

closets, basements, etc. Directions: Apply with spray, feather or by hand. Five-gallon cans, \$1.50 per gal.; gallon cans, \$1.75; quart cans, 50c.

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS.

Cowpeas.

Prices subject to market changes. Write us for prices when large quantities are wanted.

The Cowpea is too well known by the Southern farmer for us to describe them or give their merits. We wish only to impress upon our patrons the value and importance of planting more Cowpeas, as they are the greatest of all

leguminous plants, in obtaining from the air that most expensive plant food—nitrogen—storing in their roots, making poor land rich, and good land much improved. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to an acre.

We are large dealers in Cowpeas, and will buy or sell any quantity. If you have peas to sell, it might pay you to correspond with us. If you want to buy, let us know variety, with quantity you want, and we will quote you.

WHIPPOORWILL.—The most highly valued plant in the South for fodder and reclaiming old and worn-out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. The vines when fed green make the best fodder and are very nourishing. The Whippoorwill is the most popular sort and yields a good crop of both fodder and peas. When ripened the ground peas make the best cattle fattener. Market price.

NEW ERA.—The earliest variety of cowpeas in existence and, therefore, most decidedly the best for growing in the Southern States. If you will get the grain off the ground early and plow and plant to New Era Cowpeas you can put the ground in fine shape for the coming crop. You will not have to haul manure on land so treated. Sow in orchards and either use for feed or soil-ing. Market price.

WONDERFUL OR UNKNOWN.—This makes an enormous growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cowpeas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted in May, in order to come to full maturity. Market price.

LARGE BLACK-EYED PEAS.—The large Black-Eyed Peas make a profitable crop for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil-improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the other cowpeas. Market price.

CLAY PEAS.—Most desirable for enriching the soil and for furnishing a large crop of nutritious forage. Market price.

CREAM PEAS.—This is the most beautiful table pea we have ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. It has given the best satisfaction of any variety we have ever offered for table use, and very deservedly so, as there are none that can surpass it in splendid flavor. In point of yield, they double the well-known Black-Eye, command a higher price on the market, cook quicker, and are in every way superior to it as a table sort. It grows in bunch form; peas are of a cream color. Market price.

CROWDER PEAS.—Small seeded, but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Market price.

SOJA BEAN.—One of the most valuable forage plants for pasturing or feeding green. The vines are bushy and of vigorous, erect habit. Fed in the green state, they afford much nutritious forage. Sow broadcast at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre, or plant in drills, three and one-half feet apart and one and one-half feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in a hill. One gallon will sow one acre if drilled. Pk., \$1.50.

CLOVER SEED.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE.—Alfalfa, the most superior of all plants for hay and pasture. The giant agricultural Clover of today. A wonderful plant that has turned the great West into a paradise of wealth. It grows successfully in every State in this great Union, and is adding millions of wealth every year to the farmers. Produces more valuable feed to the acre than any other forage plant on earth. It has many points of excellence that commends it to every wide-awake farmer. It has great feeding value, containing as much protein as wheat or bran. It is a wonderful soil enricher; splendid, valuable feed for hogs. It has 45 per cent more money



value than clover and 60 per cent more than timothy.

Every wide-awake farmer is very much alive to the desirability of having at least one field of alfalfa on his farm. Every farmer who has once raised it for feeding purposes considers it nearly indispensable and so very profitable that he is figuring on purchasing more seed and increasing his acreage.

Alfalfa is an easy crop to grow. No one ought to fail in growing it. No one need fail. It has been grown successfully in every State in the Union and in some parts of nearly every county in every State. We venture the assertion that alfalfa can be grown on 99 per cent of the farms in the United States.

It strongly resembles clover in its habits of growth and in its feeding value. It is very rich in protein and as nutritious as the best mill feeds for dairy cows. Horses, cattle and hogs fatten on alfalfa pasture or hay. Alfalfa and corn ensilage form an ideal balanced ration for all farm animals.

No longer is alfalfa an experiment. The demand for the seed increases each year. Farmers from every State report alfalfa one of the best paying crops grown.

Alfalfa will grow on soils having a good under-drainage, or where the subsoil is porous. A good crop of alfalfa is most easily established when following such crops as soja beans, cow-peas or clover. But it will do very well when following all crops except kaffir corn or cane. A crop of crimson clover plowed under will put soil in an ideal condition for alfalfa.

The land must be deeply plowed and well settled before seeding, only the surface being kept loose. Sow at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. Don't make the mistake of sowing too thinly. It does not stool and it is very important that a good stand be secured at the first seeding.

When buying alfalfa, you want the best and purest seed obtainable. Cheap grades are apt to be adulterated with Yellow Trefoil, Burr Clover, Dodder, etc. We buy non-irrigated alfalfa seed, as it has much stronger vitality than irrigated seed and gives better results, and in such quantities that we can make you the very lowest price on the best re-cleaned seed.

It is needless for us to go into details in regard to the wonderful possibilities and great value of this plant. Write to Jas. Wilson, Secretary of the Agriculture Department, Washington, D. C., for a bulletin on alfalfa culture. The government has gotten out a splendid treatise on this valuable plant and it will be sent free to every farmer for the asking.

The same thing applies to the grades and qualities of our alfalfa seed as to all our grass seed. We are right on the ground floor in the production of the most superior alfalfa seed that is possible to grow. We use no irrigated seed. We use seed of only the highest quality, in purity and germination, using the skill of a lifetime in producing a quality that is superior and unequaled by any other seed house. Market price.

CLOVERS.

These are the great soil makers and grass producers. To the progressive farmer they are indispensable.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA.—Can not be equalled for hardiness, withstands drouth, heat and cold, yields the heaviest and richest crop of fodder; the best clover for permanent hay and pasture.

Valued as a fodder plant on dry or arid soils. The climate of Turkestan is not unlike that of our interior States, being far from the ocean and surrounded by wide expanse of dry land. The summers are very hot and long. In many places the evaporation exceeds the quantity of moisture that has fallen during the year. The inhabitants are mainly employed in raising cattle, and here it is alfalfa grows and flourishes.

Price, postpaid, lb., 40c. By freight, your expense, 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00. Bags free.

CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*).—Crimson Clover, an annual variety, which is a native of a warm climate, has not been grown

as extensively as it deserves to be. It has been highly praised up as a forage plant, said to be equally as good for pasturage, as well as for mowing and to do better in poor worn-out soil than any other variety. It certainly has attracted a great deal of attention in the South during past years. Market price.

ESPARSETTE OR SAINFOIN.—This is a leguminous plant, with many stems from two to three feet long, straggling, tapering, smooth; leaves in pairs of pointed oblong leaflets, slightly hairy on the under side; flower stalks higher than the leaves, ending in a spike of crimson of variegated leaves, succeeded by flat, hard pods, toothed on the edges and prickly on the sides; roots perennial and hard and woody; flowers in July. It belongs to the same family as the alfalfa, well known to all our Western people. It is adapted for light, chalky soil, gravel and barren regions, where the rainfall is not plenty and irrigation not obtainable. It is not as long lived as alfalfa, but will last from ten to twelve years, according to nature of the soil. By judicious top dressing of manure in the fall, the duration may be extended a few years. It is an excellent forage plant, and improves the quality and increases the quantity of milk when fed to milk cows. We would advise early and heavy seeding, and the firming the soil after planting with a roller. Seeds ought to be sown about two inches deep. Sow 40 to 45 pounds per acre. Lb., 20c.

WHITE BOKHARA CLOVER.—This is a tall, shrubby-like plant, growing to the height of four to six feet, with branches whose extremities bear numerous small white flowers of great fragrance. It should be sown in the spring in drills twelve to sixteen inches apart. Ten pounds will sow one acre. Lb., 20c.

JAPAN CLOVER.—A low perennial of spreading habit and adapted to withstand excessive drouth. It flourishes on the poorest soil in the Southern States. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Lb., 40c.

RED CLOVER.—Should be sown either during fall or early in spring. Ten to fifteen pounds to an acre.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—A grass sown for pasturing at the rate of 5 to 8 pounds to the acre. Should be sown in fall and early spring.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.—Comes from the little province of Alsike in Sweeden. One of the hardiest varieties known; is perennial and does not winter kill; stands alike drouth or wet. A great favorite with bee keepers, as it has flowers having a sweet and agreeable odor and affords excellent forage for bees. Sow 5 to 8 pounds to the acre. Market price.

BURR CLOVER (*Medicago Denticulata*).—A most valuable grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pas-

turage. When sown on Bermuda grass sod, the sod must be sacrificed to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. It is also desirable to scarify it in this way each fall for best results. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda grass. This seed is very hard to thresh out from the burrs, but we have been able to secure a limited supply of clean seed. It is very much more satisfactory to sow than the seed in the burr. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Market price.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS.

(Commonly called Sorghum Cane.)

SORGHUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).—For stock feed sow any time from March to August, about two bushels to the acre if wanted for hay; or half peck if wanted to make syrup. Of the two varieties, Amber and Orange, we do not care to recommend either. One intelligent grower requires Amber, another, equally as intelligent, insists on Orange, while a third takes his mixed. Practically, there is no difference, but to meet the wants of our friends we carry both.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE (Sometimes called Goose-neck Cane).—The superiority of this cane over sorghum is so great that when once grown a man never returns to the use of any other cane. The grade of molasses made from it is much superior to that made from sorghum, as every one knows who has used Ribbon Cane Syrup. Another good feature of this cane is the great yield it makes. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high. Cut with the foliage on and run through the mill, it makes the finest kind of silage for cattle and horses. It matures two months earlier than any other Ribbon Cane, being ready to grind the latter part of August, while other Ribbon Cane does not mature before October. It will grow anywhere sorghum will grow. In planting, prepare ground, plant and cultivate as for sorghum. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Six to eight pounds of seed will plant one acre, if planted by hand; eight to ten pounds if planter is used. Market price.

EARLY AMBER CANE.—More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured by all stock, on account of sweetness of the stalk and leaves. Equals in value any other crop known. Makes good syrup, but as the stalk is smaller than the Orange, that variety is recommended when the intention is to grow for syrup; twelve and one-half pounds of seed will plant an acre. Plant at any time from April to last of July in rows three feet apart, eight to ten pounds of seed, twelve to eighteen inches apart in rows, or drill lightly; can be sown broadcast; one-half bushel per acre. Market price.

EARLY ORANGE CANE.—Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making; about ten days later than the Amber. Culture the same as Amber. Market price.

RED TOP.—The seed of this variety is round, small and of dark-red color. It produces a larger,

thicker stalk than any other sort, and is not easily blown down. It is a late variety, very sweet, and largely used for both hay and syrup. The variety is known in some localities as the Sumach or Negro Head cane. Market price.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS.

(Postage 8 Cents Per Pound, Extra.)

All these varieties bear dry weather well. Where corn will wholly fail for want of rain at certain stages, these plants simply stop and wait for rain, and then go on and make their full yield. In weight of grain they will make more per acre than the same land will make of corn. Some mills have been grinding the grain for flour with good success. In the way of dry forage they make enormous returns at a cost less than the cost of gathering alone for corn fodder. Their cultivation is as simple as that of corn. They will grow on any land where corn grows, even on land too poor for corn. We have grown these varieties for several years, and had good results, both in dry and wet seasons.



JERUSALEM CORN.—This corn was brought here from the arid plains of Palestine by a missionary, who gave two grains of it to a farmer in Finney county, Kansas. These two grains made five heads the first year, next season he got five bushels, and next season he planted eight acres and gathered 200 bushels. It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about three feet high, and makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots; have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

RED KAFFIR CORN.—This grows taller than

the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. This variety is one of the best drouth-resisters among all the non-saccharine sorghums. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Market price.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with numerous wide leaves. The stalks keep green, and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and mules. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the second heads. For the grain, sow in rows three feet apart, three

to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow one-half bushel to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Market price.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE.—This growth is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling from the ground like the White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. The seed heads grow to great size on good land, often weighing three-fourths of a pound, and sometimes a full pound after being fully ripe. On account of its branching habit and tall, massive growth, this grain should be planted in four or five rows, and two or three feet in the drill, according to the quality of the land, two plants in a hill, three to five feet apart. Market price.

BROWN DOURRHA.—This is similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grains are of the same size and shape, but are of a brown color instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize, and is a sure cropper every year. It is raised more for the grain than for fodder. It yields immensely. Three to five pounds will plant an acre. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS.

Postage, 8 Cents per Pound Extra. Prices Subject

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—Single heads measure fifteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contains an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders, who have tried it, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry. It can be

to Fluctuations. Market Prices on Application.

any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as a poultry and stock food its leaves make capital fodder, while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three quarts of seed will plant one acre. Lb., 15c.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Our own importation. Think of it—cost only 60c to seed an acre. Dwarf Essex Rape is easily grown and perfectly hardy, and possesses remarkable fattening properties. One acre will pasture thirty-six head two months, and lambs will make a gain of 8 to 12 pounds a month. Pigs and cattle are also very fond of it. The plant is a rank grower and should have heavy manuring as well as high cultivation. Any corn soil will grow Rape. Sow the seed by the end of June, and the crop can be ready to feed at a season when it is most needed. It does well sown with oats. After oats are cut the Rape grows rapidly. From one-half acre there were cut nine and three-quarter tons of green Rape, or it yielded at the rate of nineteen tons per acre. If the soil is rich and clean sow broadcast; if not so clean, sow in drills and cultivate as for corn. When sown broadcast, use six pounds, and, if in drills, four pounds to the acre. True Dwarf Essex Rape, our own importation. Lb., 15c.

BUCKWHEAT, COMMON.—Buckwheat should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre. The average yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass it quickly gathers moisture. Lb., 30c.

BUCKWHEAT, SILVER HULL.—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields

raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value as soon as it becomes generally known. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground

double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent and the grain of a beautiful light-gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. Lb., 30c.

BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE.—This new variety has been raised here with good results, it is early and very productive. The kernels are twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a rich dark-brown color, and manufacture a superior flour. Owing to its branching character, only one-half as much seed is required per acre; while the straw is much stiffer and stands up better. Lb., 30c.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN.—The Improved Evergreen Broom Corn grows about eight to ten feet high, stands up well and entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. Its greater value to growers is in the fact that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush, and will always command the highest price. Lb., 10c.

SEED RYE.—This crop is used all over the South for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green food, and for green manuring as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy, and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops. It makes good winter and spring pasture, and, if sown early enough, makes a good fall pasture, also. It is a good spring soiling crop, giving the earliest bite of green stuff, makes a fair quality of hay if cut in bloom, or before it is fully headed out. It is very extensively grown, and succeeds well throughout the South. Rye can be very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn or cotton, and it can be shown by itself from July to November. Sow at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. Market price.

WINTER BARLEY.—Barley makes one of the largest and most nutritious crops of pasture or hay. If cut before it is fully headed up it will cure splendidly. In nutritious and feeding qualities it is superior to Timothy Hay. During the winter and spring it can be constantly grazed and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. Market price.

Seed Oats.

Prices of oats are continually fluctuating. Write for prices, or if orders are entrusted to us we will always give lowest prices on the day shipment is made.

WINTER TURF OATS.—For fall sowing. They are rust proof, and are adapted to light and heavy soils, and will stand the coldest freezing. When sown early their roots strike down from ten to twelve inches deep, which insures them from winter killing and ready in spring to grow off, while spring oats are not sown on account of wet weather. Their deep rooting and stooling properties enables them to afford more fall and winter grazing than any known plant. They also produce more straw and grain than any other plant. Bu., \$1.25.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF.—This is the best known variety for Southern planting. It frequently yields 100 bushels per acre, and we have known of more prolific yields. Sown in the fall, makes a splendid winter pasture, which does not prevent its making full crop in the spring. Nearly always stands our Texas winters, and it is said that even half stand of fall-sown yields more than a full crop of spring sown. For fall planting, sow three bushels per acre in September or October. For spring planting, sow two bushels per acre. By freight, bu., 85c.

Seed Wheat.

MACARONI OR NICARAGUA.—A wheat that will grow where other varieties fail. This variety is no longer an experiment for yield or quality of grain. In fact, we hear nothing but praise of its wonderful drouth-resisting qualities and heavy yield. The reports of yield are from twenty-eight bushels to forty-five bushels per acre, and is especially adapted to our Southern climate, and is much sought after. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

MEDITERRANEAN.—We are sure all farmers who are fortunate enough to secure some of this seed will be highly pleased with the result, as the originator has for fourteen years past made from twenty to forty bushels per acre, wet or dry. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Australian Salt Bush.

The Forage Plant for Arid and Alkali Soils.

A forage plant for alkali soils, and for regions subject to periodic drouth. This is a most wonderful forage plant, as it will grow freely in arid and alkali lands that will produce no other vegetation, yielding a marvelously liberal foliage which is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. It is of creeping habit. From twenty to thirty tons of green fodder have been harvested from an acre. Lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Vetch.

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH.—Though it succeeds and produces good crops on poor sandy soil, it is much more vigorous on good land and grows to a height of four or five feet. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter, and should be sown during August and September, mixed with Rye, which serve as a support for the plants, or in spring with Oats and Barley. It is the earliest crop for culture, being nearly a month earlier than Crimson Clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting spring crops; one and a half bushels per acre.

Flax.

When grown for seed, sow one bushel per acre; if fiber is wanted, sow at the rate of two or three bushels. The soil should be well cultivated. Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., \$1.00.

Wild Rice.

The natural time for sowing is in the fall, although it may be sown in the spring. The seed should first be thoroughly soaked in water, so that it will sink into the desired situation. It may be sown in shallow water, not over three feet deep, and from this depth into the shore. While it will grow in deeper water, it should be allowed to work its own way, the start being in shoal water. A still day should be chosen for sowing, so that it will not drift off into deep water. Lb., 60c, postpaid.

Spanish Peanuts.

An old and prolific variety, used for hog feed, though really more palatable than either the Tennessee or Virginia Reds. The fruit is small and easily gathered. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. Sow about one and one-half bushels to the acre.

Chufas (Earth Almonds).

A species of ground-nut, forming an abundance of small tubers on its roots, but near the surface. They are easily harvested, and furnish one of the most valuable fattening feeds for hogs and poultry. Plant in April and May in rows, two to three feet apart, dropping the roots four inches apart. Give shallow cultivation. The tubers mature in September and can remain in the ground until needed. One peck will plant one acre. Chufas are one of the best fattening feeds we know of and farmers are more and more realizing their value. The tops, if properly cured, furnish an excellent hay which is highly relished by all kinds of stock. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid; by freight, pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

Recleaned Grass Seeds.

Market Fluctuates. Write for prices in quantities.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*).—Almost everybody living in this section of the country knows this grass; it is planted as a lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better, or

will make a prettier carpet when kept short than this grass. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass. It is only of late years that we have been able to obtain the seed of this grass, which heretofore had to be propagated by the roots; six pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in the spring, but can also be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from sixty to ninety days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun; but when once up it grows. Lb., \$1.50.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*).—

The most valuable pasture grass in existence in sections of the United States where conditions seem to be right for its successful growth, but in the South it is not always a success. The cause of this is not clearly understood, but it is usually supposed to be due to deficiency of soluble lime. A great deal of Blue Grass is used for lawns in cities, where it is possible to keep it watered during the dry periods. This grass is used also with success in grass mixtures sown for permanent pastures. Lb., 35c, postpaid.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*).—

No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drouth well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on blue grass. Lb., 30c, postpaid.

RESCUE GRASS (*Bromus Uniloides*).—

This is a valuable grass when sown on a rich but not very heavy soil. It can be pastured during the winter and hay cut or one seed saved in the spring. Twenty-five or thirty pounds can be broadcasted to the acre. Plant in the early fall and in the spring. Lb., 30c, postpaid.

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum Halapense*).—

Very rich in saccharine matter, makes an excellent hay and produces large, juicy roots which hogs eat eagerly. The only objection to this grass is the great difficulty of eradicating it when once it is started. Lb., 30c, postpaid.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

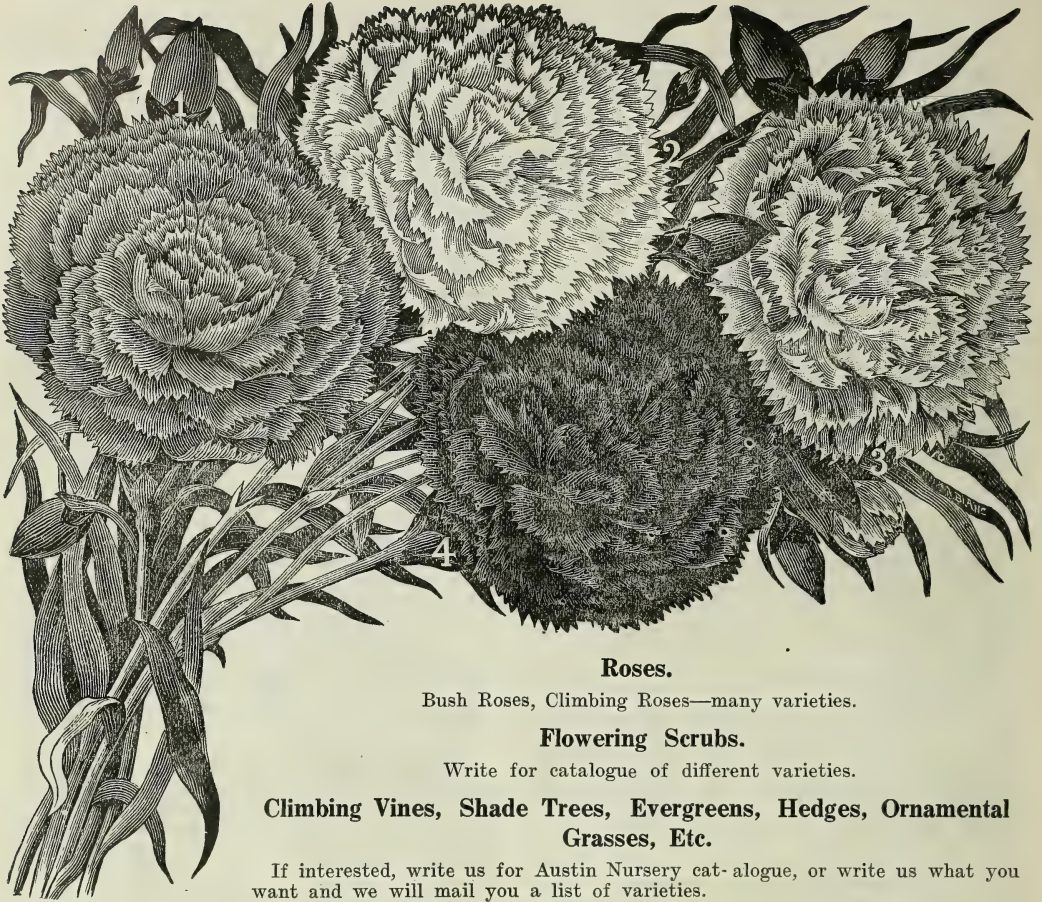
We can furnish most varieties of Peach, Plum, Apricot, Apples, Fig, Prune, Mulberry, Quince, Japan Persimmon, Nectarine, Crab Apple, Cherry, and Pear trees. If interested, write for catalogue.

We handle many varieties of Grapes, Black-

berries, Dewberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Citrus Fruits and Chinese Jujube.

Nut Trees.

Pecans, Walnuts, etc.



Roses.

Bush Roses, Climbing Roses—many varieties.

Flowering Scrubs.

Write for catalogue of different varieties.

Climbing Vines, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Hedges, Ornamental Grasses, Etc.

If interested, write us for Austin Nursery catalogue, or write us what you want and we will mail you a list of varieties.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Martin's Mixed Chicken Feed.

A well-balanced and superior mixture of grain and seed for chickens. Market price.

Martin's Baby Chick Feed.

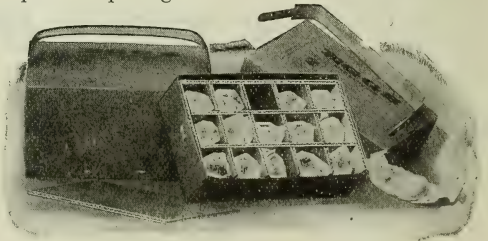
Put up especially for baby chicks out of granulated Kaffir corn, wheat, corn and millet seed. The best feed for small chicks.

Crushed Oyster Shell, Granulated Bone, Bone Meal, Beef Scraps, Blood Meal.

Are all necessary to insure the best results to the poultry raiser. Write us for prices in either wholesale or retail quantities.

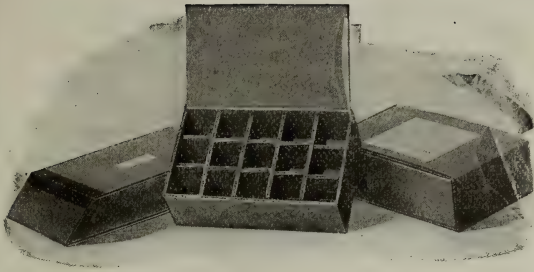
Charcoal.

Our M. & S. brand of granulated Charcoal for poultry keeps them in a healthy condition by absorbing the impurities during digestion. Put up in 25c packages.



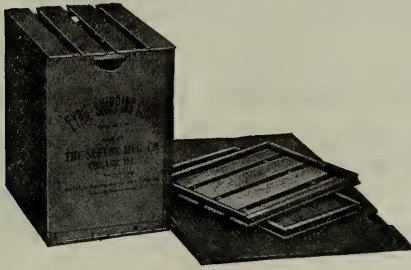
YERIES EGG BOXES.

1 setting size.....25c each
2 setting size.....40c each



ANDERSON EGG BOXES.

1 setting size.....	25c each
2 setting size.....	40c each



EYRIE SHIPPING COOPS.

12x16x18 size.....	50c.
12x18x22 size.....	60c.
12x22x22 size.....	65c.



SEFTON LIVE CHICK BOX.

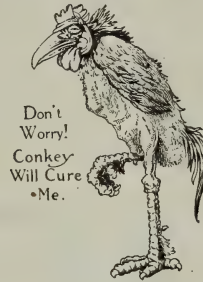
25 chick, 12x6x5.....	20c.
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We are sole agents for this and surrounding territory for Conkey's Poultry supplies and remedies. Can mail or express these goods to you at small extra cost.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES.

We handle a complete line of these celebrated remedies which have built their reputation upon the scientific basis of one remedy for each disease.

A "CURE ALL" is not made by the Conkey Company. Each remedy is intended to serve one special purpose and serve it well. These goods are absolutely guaranteed and we offer them to



you on this basis: If they fail to satisfy you in any particular, your money will be refunded to you cheerfully. Limited space will not permit descriptions of each of these remarkable remedies, but we will mention a few briefly and list the rest. Fuller information will be supplied on request.

Conkey's Roup Remedy.

This is the best known remedy for Roup. Every civilized country of the world knows and uses it as the one reliable means of curing Roup, when given in anything like reasonable time. It is a cure, a tonic, and a preventive. You should have it on hand to use at the first signs of the trouble, though it generally cures even in ad-



vanced stages of the disease. It kills the germ, purifies the blood and tones up the general health of your flock. Nothing made that is so dependable and promptly effective. The ravages of Roup often amount to an epidemic and Conkey's Roup Remedy will often check the disease before it has a chance to attack other fowls. Price, 50c and \$1.00, postpaid.

Conkey's Lice Powder.

The strongest and most effective Lice Powder for body lice ever made. It doesn't scare, stun

or drive the lice away—it kills them on the spot. Lice simply can not live where Conkey's Lice Powder is properly use. Try it today and free your fowls from these parasites. Liberal samples for 4c in stamps. Prices—5 oz. packages, 10c, or 15c, postpaid; 15 oz., 25c or 40c postpaid; 48 oz., 50c, express extra.

Conkey's Lice Liquid.

A powerful liquid that will destroy the thousands of red mites that live in the cracks and crevices of the houses and nests in the day and swarm the fowls' bodies at night. You can't reach them with a powder. Conkey's Lice Liquid is the preparation that will immediately and entirely rid your poultry house of the blood suckers and profit killers. One qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gal., \$1.00; express extra.

Conkey's Lice Ointment.

Save your little chicks from the ravages of the deadly head lice. Conkey's Head Lice Ointment is instant death to the head lice, absolutely harmless to the little chicks. Easy to apply. 10c and 25c, postpaid.

Conkey's Laying Tonic.

This actually makes hens lay without harming them. It is not a food in itself, and you escape paying for bran and middlings, which comprise the bulk of inferior egg-producers, and which you can supply for less money from your own



bins. There is not one particle of filler in this tonic. It means vigor in your fowls, which is the greatest egg-producer known. 1½ lbs., 25c; 3½ lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lb. pail, \$3.00. Expressage extra.

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy, 50c, postpaid.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy, 50c, postpaid.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy, 25c and 50c, postpaid.

Conkey's Gape Remedy, 50c or 60c, postpaid.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy (for Sore Head), 50c or 55c, postpaid.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c or 55c, postpaid.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 50c or 55c, postpaid.

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 50c or 55c, postpaid.

Conkey's Healing Salve, 25c, postpaid.

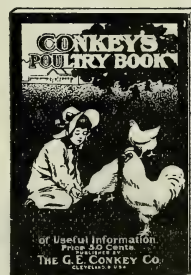
Conkey's Poultry Laxative, 25c, postpaid.

Conkey's Flea Salve (for Southern Sticktight), 25c or 30c, postpaid.

Conkey's Sulphur Candles, 10c each, 3 for 25c; \$1.00 per dozen. 5c each for postage or express extra.

Conkey's Big 72-Page Poultry Book Free.

This is a book that every poultry raiser should have and no poultryman who has ever had a copy would be willing to give it up at any price. Highly endorsed by the expert and thoroughly appreciated by the amateur. It is practical,



helpful, concise and complete. In plain, common sense terms, it treats the whole subject from the profit-making angle. It deals with the important questions of housing, breeding, feeding, incubation, diseases, in a sensible, practical manner that will save your money and insure success if you will follow its simple instructions. The 72-page 1910 edition regularly sells for 50c, but it's yours free, for 4c in stamps to cover postage.

CONKEY'S DOG REMEDIES.

Your dog is your best friend and is entitled to kind treatment and good care. For the ailments to which they are subject you will find nothing better than Conkey's Dog Remedies. They have been thoroughly tested, and are strongly endorsed by dog owners throughout the country.

Guaranteed to satisfy you fully, or your money cheerfully refunded.

Conkey's Mange Remedy.

Excellent for dogs, cats and other animals afflicted with this loathsome and highly con-

tagious disease. Relieves the intense itching, cools the skin and destroys the germs. It is an



absolute cure if directions are followed. Price, 50c and 75c, express paid.

Conkey's Dog Tonic.

For dogs that are run down, off feed, debilitated from any cause, or recovering from disease. Quickly puts them in condition. Many dog owners are securing excellent results from the tonic. Price, 50c or 65c, express paid.

Conkey's Worm Drops.

The use of this remedy will absolutely remove the worms and is harmless to grown dogs or puppies. Absolutely safe and dependable. Price, 50c or 65c, express paid.

CONKEY'S SPECIALTIES.

Conkey's Ant Chaser.

Ants don't like Conkey's Ant Chaser. It drives them away from your lawn and keeps them away. It also acts as an excellent fertilizer for the grass. Can be used to drive ants out of the house. Non-poisonous and harmless to children and animals. Price, 25c a box.

Conkey's Insect Killer.

Will destroy insects on rose bushes, house plants and shrubs. Excellent for killing bugs on melon vines, potato, squash and cucumber plants. Sudden death to currant and gooseberry worms. Price, 25c.

Conkey's Bug and Moth Killer.

For exterminating moths, bed bugs, roaches, spiders, fleas, etc.. Will not stain anything. Dependable and quickly effective. A sure and perfect insecticide. Price, 7 oz., 25c; 1 pt., 50c; 1 qt., 75c; ½ gal., \$1.25; 1 gal., \$2.00; 5 gals., \$9.50.

Conkey' Pino.

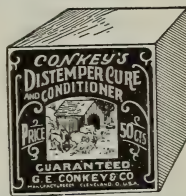
This is a perfect disinfectant for household use without the disagreeable odor of other disinfectants. It has the delightful odor of the pine woods with all the beneficial qualities of the best disinfectants. It is an antiseptic parasiticide, insecticide and germicide. Unequaled for the sick room, laundry, ice boxes and for killing insects, fleas, ants and bugs. Refreshing for the

NOX-I-CIDE is a valuable disinfectant and germicide for the dog owner. It will keep the kennels pure and sanitary and is excellent in the treatment of dog diseases in connection with the other Conkey Dog Remedies. Prices, 1 pt., 35c; 1 qt., 60c; 2 qts., 90c; 1 gal., \$1.50.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER will kill fleas on dogs and keep them free from these pests. Liberal sample for 4c in stamps. Prices, 5-oz. package, 10c or 15c, postpaid; 15 oz., 25c or 40c postpaid; 48 oz., 50c, express extra.

Conkey's Distemper Remedy.

This is an excellent remedy for this terrible disease, the worst the canine family is subject to. Every dog lover will appreciate the remedy,



as it has met with great success wherever used. Price, 50c, 60c, postpaid.

bath, makes an excellent tooth wash, an effective gargle for sore throat, or relief for colds. Great for cleansing and healing cuts, wounds or sores. Prices, 7 oz., 25c; 1 pt., 50c; 1 qt., 75c; ½ gal., \$1.00; 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.50.

Conkey's Powder Disinfectant.

Very conveniently put up in powder form in a sifter-top can. Destroys all offensive odors immediately and is a perfect disinfectant for all purposes. Just dust on, in and around. Hardest form of disinfectant known. Prices, 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 50c; 6½ lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$10.

Conkey's Fly Knocker

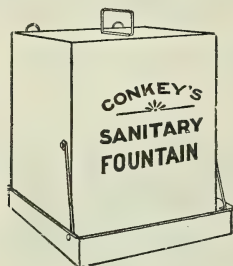


means peace to your stock and money in your pocket. It kills every fly it hits and drives the others away. The animals can not fight flies

and do their best for you. It does not harm the coat. It does not taint the milk. It allows the animal to give you the best from its food and rest. The horseman, the dairyman, the horse-shoer, and all who have to deal with animals, claim that they are saving money by its use. Ask for special folder on this product; it will interest you. Prices, 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gal., \$1.00, express extra.



Conkey's Feed Hopper No. 2. Price, 85 cents.



Sanitary Two-gallon Chicken Fountain.
Price, 85 cents.

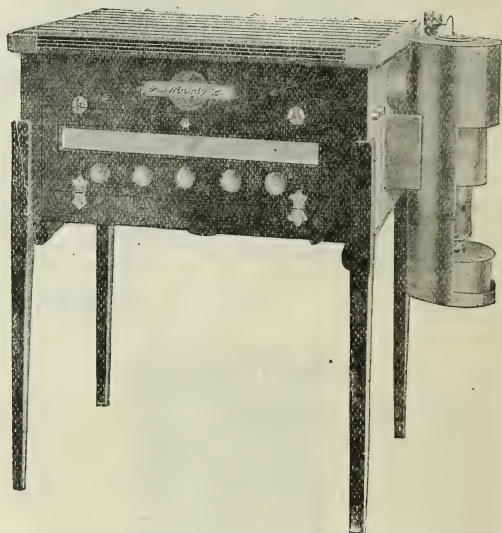


Leg Bands. Price, \$1.00 per 100.

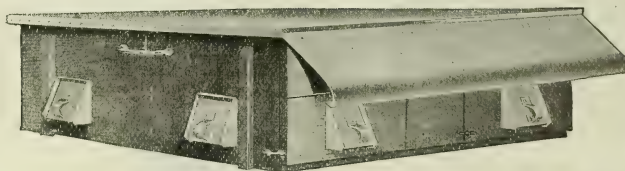


Pigeon Drinking Fountain. Price, 75 cents.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.



We carry in stock the celebrated Mandy Lee Incubator, manufactured by Geo. H. Lee & Co., of Omaha, also Brooders made by the same firm. These are exceptionally good Incubators and Brooders, taking first prizes wherever exhibited. Prices on application. Send for catalogue. We also handle Lee's Poultry Supplies and Remedies.



FARM IMPLEMENTS.

We handle a full line of the Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements. Prices on any implement and Planet Jr. catalogue on request.

Planet Jr. Hand Seeders.

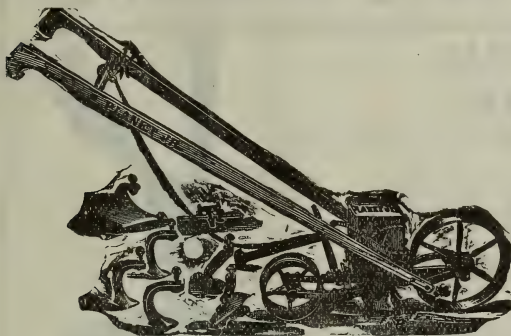
NO. 4.

PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, Complete, \$11. As a Seeder Only, \$9.00. Steel Driving Wheel. Weight, complete, 51 lbs. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

Equipment—One pair of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch hoes. Three cultivator teeth. One garden plow. One leaf guard.

THIS TOOL combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single-wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden



plow. In a word, with a great variety of tools, excellent in design and quality, it is without an equal for easy adjustment, lightness, strength and beauty. It is a practical, every-day time, labor and money saver.

WHAT IT WILL DO.—It will sow in continuous rows with great uniformity and also drop with accuracy in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart and mark the next row. The feed is automatically stopped by raising the handles, and started by lowering them and starting the tool.

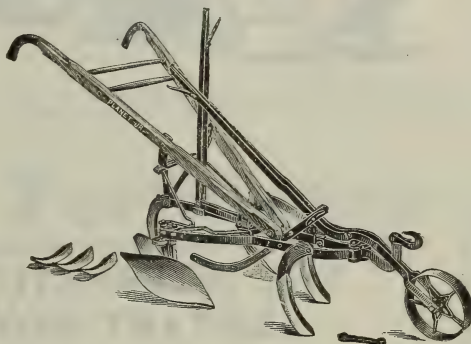
USES OF THE COMBINED TOOL NO. 4 AS A WHEEL HOE.—If your garden is small you may break it up with the turning plow, running twice in a furrow and as deep as possible. If large, a horse plow should be used or the ground should be well spaded. In seeding, drop beans, parsnip and spinach, carrot, turnip and onion seeds, beets and okra in hills. Sow your peas and celery, cabbage for plants and onion seed for sets, in drills. With a cultivator tooth mark out rows for onion sets and for plant setting. With the plow going twice in a furrow, open drills for manure, potatoes, seeds, etc., and cover with a furrow from each side. During the growing season hoe, cultivate deep or shallow, plow to or from, just as needed.

NO. 8.

Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

Price, with Attachments as shown in cut, \$9.00.

Packed weight, 82 lbs. As used for plowing toward the row and for hilling.



Equipment—Four 3-inch plates. One 4-inch plate. Two side hoes. One 7-inch shovel.

ONE HORSE IMPLEMENTS.

The Planet Jr. Horse Hoe is probably as well known as any cultivating implement made. Its merits are such that at its first appearance it was recognized at once as a valuable tool. It is now sold all over the world. We were the original inventors of the modern horse hoe, and the first to make one of sufficient real value as to become a general favorite. The value of the Planet Jr. Horse Hoe has been recognized also by manufacturers who have made an avalanche of imitations in this and other countries, but inferior in design, workmanship and value. We have always aimed to make the best possible rather than the cheapest, and the fact that we are today the largest makers in the world in this line proves the wisdom of our policy.

NO. 14.

Planet Jr. Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

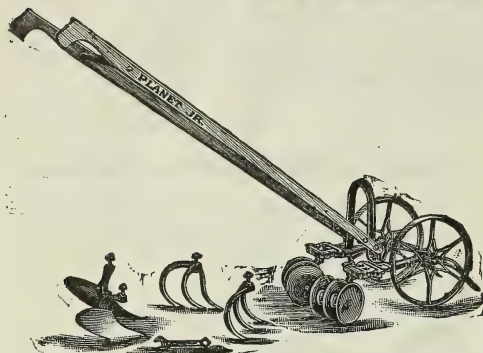
Price, with Attachments as in cut, \$8.00.

Packed weight, 38 lbs.

Equipment—One set disc hoes. One pair 3-prong cultivator teeth. One pair plows. One pair leaf lifters.

NO. 14 IS A NEW TOOL which will give excellent satisfaction, especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three discs on each side, oil tempered, which may all be used at once or one or two on a side, as preferred. With

the leaf lifters the work can be done without danger of cutting off the leaves and injuring the



plants. The discs are also adjustable for depth and to throw to or from the row, as desired.

THE SET OF PRONG CULTIVATOR TEETH is constructed on entirely new lines and will be found invaluable in general cultivation. The tooth next to the row is narrow and is arranged to run shallow, the middle tooth is wider and runs one-half inch deeper, while the outside tooth is very much wider and runs one-half inch deeper still, so that the work is finer and shallower next to the row, to avoid injury to the plants, and deeper in the center. The teeth are also set out of line from front to back, which makes them work with greater freedom.

The plows are the regular Planet Jr. model and are continually valuable for furrowing and covering, for plowing away and plowing back, as required.

This new combination is sure to prove popular in all sections.

The attachments will fit our other double and single-wheel hoes (except No. 19), and are sold separately if desired. Price—Discs, per pair, \$2.25; 3-prong cultivator teeth, per pair, \$1.30; plows, per pair, \$1.10.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER

The International Sanitary Hover is the only brooding device in existence warmer at the curtain than near the center. This causes the chicks to distribute themselves near the curtain, where there is abundant fresh air, instead of crowding to the center to trample one another or suffocate. The hover can be carried around with ease and used anywhere. It is well suited to portable brooders or colony houses—provided they are at least 30 inches wide—but will yield equally good results in a hen house, a barn, a cow stall, a piano or organ case, or even a dry goods box in some place sheltered from wind and rain.

Other distinguishing features of the Sanitary Hover are these: It is circular in shape and has no corners for chicks to crowd into; it is metal throughout and fireproof, no solder being used in making it; there are no crevices nor seams for vermin to gather in; it provides 450 square inches of heated floor space which is nearly 200 square inches more of hovering space than any other standard hover. It will accommodate 100 chicks.

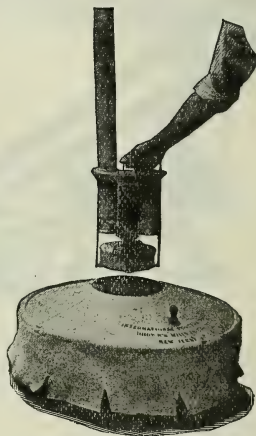
No carpenter work is required to set it up—no cutting of holes nor building of platforms. The hover and the surrounding floor space are always on the same level. The lamp can be lifted out through the top by the operator while standing up, which makes it unnecessary to kneel in dust or mud to tend the lamp; there is no possibility of gasses or fumes from the lamp getting into the air breathed by the chicks.

The claim made by the makers of the Sanitary Hover that it will raise a higher percentage of the chicks entrusted to it than will any other brooding device is supported by the testimony of hundreds. Among the warm endorsers of the Sanitary Hover are such well known poultry raisers as Kellerstrass Poultry Farm, Owen Farms, Wm. Cook & Sons Rufus Delafield. During the fall and winter months the Sanitary Hover can be used to sprout oats and so provide the winter supply of green food. Twelve quarts of oats sprouted under the Sanitary Hover will give in 8 days 2½ bushels of green food—enough to feed 500 hens 3 days. Ask for free circular explaining method of sprouting oats with this hover.

We are agents for the International Sanitary Hover and have it on exhibition on our floor. A cordial invitation is extended to customers to call and examine the hover and read the statements of those who have tested it. A large descriptive catalogue fully explaining the various uses of this popular hover will be mailed free on request.

The Price is \$8.50 net f. o. b. Austin

¶ If printed directions are followed we guarantee that the Sanitary Hover will prove satisfactory.



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Prices quoted on request

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¶ Agents wanted. Write for attractive prices